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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 729--81st Congress

Chapter 781--2nd Session

H.R. 7155

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 729

Forestry-- H.R. 7155 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private owners of nonfarm forest lands.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 7155

February 6, 1950	H. R. 7155 was introduced by Rep. Sikes and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
March 6, 1950	Hearings: Subcommittee on Forestry of Comm. on Agriculture, House, numbered H.R. 5913, H.R. 4969 and <u>H.R. 7155</u> , Technical Services to Private Forest Landowners.
April 5, 1950	Ordered Reported
May 3, 1950	Reported without Amendments. House Report No. 2003. Print of the bill as reported.
May 15, 1950	Passed House without amendment
May 16, 1950	Referred to Senate Agriculture Committee
June 20, 1950	Senate Committee reported H.R. 7155 with Amendments. Senate Report 1846. Print of bill as reported.
July 26, 1950	Discussed and passed over on objection.
August 9, 1950	Passed Senate as reported.
August 25, 1950	Public Law 729 - Approved

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7155

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the
5 several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose
6 of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to
7 provide technical services to private forest landowners and
8 operators, and processors of primary forest products with
9 respect to the management of forest lands and the harvest-
10 ing, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where

1 necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain tech-
2 nical and training services, to make such services available
3 to private agencies and persons. All such technical services
4 shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in
5 accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the
6 Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of
7 the State, Territory, or possession.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions
10 of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among
11 the participating States, administrative expenses in connec-
12 tion with cooperative action with such States, and the amount
13 to be expended by the Secretary to make technical serv-
14 ices available to private persons and agencies, shall be deter-
15 mined by the Secretary after consultation with a national
16 advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equiva-
17 lent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters
18 or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions
19 participating in the program. The amount paid by the
20 Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession
21 for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession
22 shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended
23 by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the
24 same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary
25 of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on

1 the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Terri-
2 tory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work
3 for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures
4 as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is
5 the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to
6 cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing
7 technical forestry services under existing authority.

8 SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188),
9 known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby
10 repealed effective June 30, 1950.

11 SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative
12 Forest Management Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SIKES

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO, LAND EXCHANGE (H. R. 5913)
ARKANSAS FOREST SERVICE LAND EXCHANGE
(H. R. 4969)
TECHNICAL SERVICES TO PRIVATE FOREST LAND-
OWNERS (H. R. 7155)

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY
OF
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H. R. 5913, H. R. 4969, and H. R. 7155

MARCH 6, 1950

Serial NN

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



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ROSS COUNTY, OHIO (H. R. 5913), ARKANSAS FOREST
SERVICE LAND EXCHANGE (H. R. 4969), TECHNICAL
SERVICES TO PRIVATE FOREST LANDOWNERS (H. R.
7155)

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1950

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. GRANGER. The committee will come to order. The committee has before it H. R. 4969, a bill by Mr. Hays of Arkansas. In view of the fact that we hope this will take only a short time I will dispose of the two small bills before we take up H. R. 7155. The gentleman from Arkansas is here. We will be glad to hear from you, sir.

(Bill H. R. 4969 reads as follows:)

[H. R. 4969, 81st Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army to transfer and convey certain lands and thereby facilitate administration and give proper cognizance to the highest use of United States lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to convey to the Secretary of the Army without consideration a tract of land situated in the county of Perry, State of Arkansas, being parts of sections 31 and 32 of township 4 north, range 20 west, of the fifth principal meridian, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said section 31; thence with the west line thereof north thirteen and sixty-five one-hundredths chains to a point; thence with a line of a tract formerly owned by Carson Flewellen, north sixty-eight degrees thirty-nine minutes east approximately seventy-five chains to a point on the right bank of the Fourche La Fave River, which at this point is submerged in the Nimrod Reservoir; thence down and with said right bank as it meanders, passing through the Nimrod Dam structure to a point on the east line of the fractional southwest quarter southwest quarter of said section 32; thence with said line south approximately eighteen chains to the south line of township 4 north, range 20 west, and with the same, west one hundred sixteen and twenty one-hundredths chains to the beginning, it being the intention to include all of the fractional southwest quarter southwest quarter, section 32, and all that part of section 31 lying south of Fourche La Fave River, except a tract of thirty-seven and ninety-seven one-hundredths acres formerly owned by Carson Flewellen, containing three hundred twenty and forty-nine one-hundredths acres, more or less, the same being part of the land conveyed to the United States by deed of the Fort Smith Lumber Company, dated November 28, 1928, and recorded in Perry County, Arkansas, December 12, 1928; and by decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Arkansas entered October 29, 1928, covering land in Perry and Yell Counties, Arkansas, Fort Smith Lumber Company et al., for the purpose of facilitating maintenance and operation of the dam and preservation and control of the reservoir area in the vicinity of the dam and to permit development of a portion of the area for its highest and best public use consistent with the primary purposes of the Nimrod Reservoir project, Arkansas, under the administration of the Chief, Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to convey to the Secretary of Agriculture without consideration all those parts of the following-described subdivisions of land situated on the south side of Nimrod Reservoir in Perry and Yell Counties, Arkansas, whose surface is above the contour at elevation three hundred and forty-eight feet (mean sea level), which is the clearing line for the Nimrod Reservoir: East half southeast quarter southwest quarter, north half southwest quarter southeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter, and east half northeast quarter southwest quarter of section 36, township 4 north, range 21 west; northwest quarter northwest quarter, north half north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, north half northwest quarter northwest quarter northeast quarter, east half northeast quarter northeast quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter of section 2, township 3 north, range 21 west, all in Perry County, Arkansas; northwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter, west half northeast quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter, and north half northeast quarter northeast quarter, of section 3; southwest quarter northwest quarter, north half north half southeast quarter southwest quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northeast quarter of section 4; north half southwest quarter northeast quarter, north half south half southwest quarter northeast quarter, and north half southeast quarter northeast quarter of section 5; township 3 north, range 21 west, fifth principal meridian, all in Yell County, Arkansas.

All of the above-described land contains in the aggregate three hundred six and thirty-five one-hundredths acres, more or less, for the purpose of national forest development as part of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, to be administered under the terms of the Weeks Law Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended.

STATEMENT OF HON. BROOKS HAYS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

MR. HAYS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands owned by the Forest Service and the Army Engineers in the area of Nimrod Dam in Arkansas. It is a coincidence, I suppose, that the amount of land that the Engineers desire and that the Forest Service desire is almost equal. In one case it is 320.49 acres owned by the Forest Service and 306.35 acres owned by the Engineers. The Forest Service land is adjacent to the dam and includes the southern end of the dam on the Ouachita River. The land now owned by the Engineers is removed from the dam site. Both the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture approved the bill, with one amendment, giving the Engineers authority to flood the land in operation of the dam. This amendment, I understand, is standard in legislation of this type. Mr. Brannan advises, and I am using his exact language, that the bill "would encourage economy in operation and would be in the public interest." Secretary Gray, who wrote for the Department of the Army, says that the 320 acres adjacent to the dam now held by the Forest Service is an integral part of the recreation area but cannot be used for those purposes now. The other acreage is primarily valuable for watershed protection, and would lie in the national forest and be so administered. There is no opposition to the bill, that is, none of record that I have discovered, and the local interests are favorable. I will be grateful to the committee for a favorable report. Mr. Hopkins of the Forest Service is here and can answer any questions that the committee might want to ask.

MR. GRANGER. Are there any questions? If not, we thank you very much.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, would the committee entertain a unanimous-consent request that I be permitted to submit a short statement expressing an interest in the bill before you, 7155, and that I make my appearance also to express an interest in that?

Mr. GRANGER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Statement of Mr. Hays is as follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a brief statement in support of H. R. 7155, by Mr. Sikes, which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with appropriate State officials in promoting good forestry practices. An examination of the bill will reveal that it has been carefully prepared to provide for a maximum result with a minimum of expense.

It is not necessary for me to discuss with this committee how important a role forestry plays in our economy. Through its various programs, many of which originated in this committee, the Government has done much to promote forest farming and this measure will be a splendid supplement to existing activities.

Under this bill, sorely needed technical services would be made available to the individual forestland owner and to the operator and processor of primary forest products. Skilled foresters would assist the farmer and the processor in the latest methods of management of forest lands and in the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products. Through this type of service, the small forest farmer can take advantage of the latest technical developments and skills.

H. R. 7155 is meritorious legislation, and I urge its favorable consideration upon the committee.

Mr. GRANGER. The committee has before it a report of December 1, 1949, that is a favorable report on the bill H. R. 4969. Mr. Hopkins, would you say something for the record with relation to this bill?

STATEMENT OF HOWARD HOPKINS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. HOPKINS. I am Howard Hopkins, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. I concur in everything Representative Hays said. I will add that the exchange proposed in H. R. 4969 seems to be mutually beneficial, beneficial also to the public from the standpoint of better administration, increased economy, and better service. I thought the committee might like to see a map of the area. That will visualize it a little better. There is shown the new Nimrod Dam and lake. The red area indicates the area that it is proposed the Forest Service transfer. The Army will have a man stationed at the dam at all times and they can supervise and administer the recreational use of this adjacent area. The Army has bought, in connection with the dam, these strips of land adjacent to the lake which are mainly valuable for watershed protection and protection of the reservoir. The Forest Service will acquire these tracts by the proposed exchange and make them a part of the National Forest. This lake forms the northern boundary of the Ouachita National Forest.

Mr. SUTTON. Where is the land that the Forest Service will get?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is the green area along the edge of the lake.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it adjacent to the forest?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is within forest boundaries. The land that the Army now has on the north shore of the lake needs recreation administration. The Army will have a man at the dam and it will be handy for him to administer the adjacent recreational use.

Mr. GRANGER. Do I understand that the dam is within the forest boundaries?

Mr. HOPKINS. This river and lake form the northern forest boundary and the dam, of course, goes across the river so one end of it is within the forest boundary.

Mr. GRANGER. Are the Army engineers operating recreation areas within the national forest?

Mr. HOPKINS. This would allow them to do so. It is unusual, but due to the fact that they have a man stationed permanently here at the dam, it was felt they could administer this recreational area of ours south of the lake in connection with the recreational area they are administering north of the lake more economically than the Forest Service. Otherwise, we would have to send a man up there to duplicate what they are doing outside the National Forest. It is rather an unusual situation but we felt this was the best economy and justified an exception.

Mr. SUTTON. Does that not give the camel's head under the tent, when the Army engineers are giving that service?

Mr. HOPKINS. We trust the Army engineers will not take advantage of what seems to be very desirable action from a public service standpoint.

Mr. GRANGER. Are there any other questions?

If not, we will proceed to the next bill.

(Whereupon at this time the subcommittee proceeded to the next bill (H. R. 5913), reading as follows:)

[H. R. 5913, 81st Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Ross County, Ohio, for lands within the Symmes Creek Purchase Unit in Lawrence County, Ohio, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to approval by the National Forest Reservation Commission as established by section 4 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to exchange a parcel of land located in parts of sections 26 and 31 in township 8 north, range 21 west, Ohio River Survey, Ross County, Ohio, consisting of eighty-four one-hundredths acre of land, together with improvements located thereon, for lands of at least equal value situated within the exterior boundaries of the Symmes Creek Purchase Unit, within Lawrence County, State of Ohio: *Provided*, That any lands conveyed to the United States under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to all of the laws and rules and regulations applicable to lands acquired under the afore-mentioned Act of March 1, 1911, as amended.

Mr. GRANGER. The committee will now take up H. R. 5913, a bill by Mr. Brehm, of Ohio. He has been very anxious to have this legislation passed and on several occasions has spoken to me about it. Unfortunately he is ill this morning and could not be here. Otherwise, he would have been here to testify in favor of this bill. So as not to delay it any longer he asked that it be taken up and hoped that the committee would act favorably upon it. Mr. Hopkins, would you care to make a statement on this bill.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD HOPKINS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. HOPKINS. I think I can sum it up in a very short statement. This bill authorizes the exchange of less than an acre—0.84 acre—of land which was part of the Chillicothe Nursery. This nursery was purchased during the CCC days to raise seedlings for planting. It

was used from 1936 to 1939 and has since been abandoned. The rest of the area has been already exchanged but this little piece of less than an acre was bought with "ERA" funds which we do not have any authorization to exchange without a specific act of Congress. This bill authorizes the Secretary to present an exchange recommendation to the National Forest Reservation Commission, which will review to insure that we get at least equal value in exchange for the tract concerned. The tract contains a pipeline and a well and pumping equipment. The alternative would be to take the pumping equipment and ship it to some other nursery. I might say in that connection that we purchased this area for \$125. It has been improved, of course, with this equipment but we feel we can now exchange it for approximately \$2,250 worth of land within the Symmes Creek National Forest Purchase Unit.

Mr. GRANGER. Will that land to be exchanged be within the national forest?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right. H. R. 5913 provides authorization for the National Forest Reservation Commission to consider the specified exchange. Ordinarily such action would not need any legislation except for the fact it was bought with special funds which do not provide exchange authorization.

Mr. SUTTON. You do not have any place in mind that you plan to exchange for it.

Mr. HOPKINS. We have discussed that tentatively with the man who wants to get this area. He has some options, I understand, on land but his proposal would have to be presented to the National Forest Reservation Commission and meet their approval.

Mr. SUTTON. They do not plan on there being any conditions on this exchange?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; nothing. At present the area is under special use to this individual.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Mr. Hopkins, in whose hands is that portion of the nursery land which has already been exchanged?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is no longer in the hands of the Forest Service, or the Federal Government.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Did not I understand you to say that this 0.84 acre is part of what was at one time a larger nursery tract?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right. It was a Federal Government purchase in 1936.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. And all but the 0.84 acre here involved has already been exchanged?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Who owns that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Most of it is owned by the applicant for this exchange.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. A private owner?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. And the idea is that he now wants to consolidate with that land this 0.84 acre which you did not have authority to exchange at the time you made the other deal?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is exactly right. Without this area the rest of the land is not worth a great deal to him. We were hopeful that we would be able to exchange the whole thing. Then we ran into the fact that there was this little tract that was bought with other

funds and which could not be exchanged without congressional consent.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. And the pump and the well that supply water for the rest of the tract is on this 0.84 acre which you now wish authority to exchange?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Are you deriving any revenue from the pump and the water?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, we now have it under special use at a payment of \$60 per year.

Mr. GRANGER. That is normal procedure in cases of this kind where the National Forest Reservation Commission on an exchange determines the relative value of the exchange, is that right?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is right.

Mr. GRANGER. And all those matters will be taken into consideration in the exchange?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir. The whole picture will be taken into consideration and it is their responsibility, as well as ours, of course, to see that the land we get in exchange is worth at least equal the appraised value of this fraction of an acre. H. R. 4969 has been favorably reported on by the Department and the Budget Bureau has indicated it has no objection to its enactment.

Mr. GRANGER. Are there any other questions? If not, we thank you very much, Mr. Hopkins.

For the record, we will insert the report from the Department of the Army and Department of Agriculture after the testimony of Mr. Hopkins.

(The report referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, December 1, 1949.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Reference is made to your letter of June 10 requesting a report on H. R. 4969, a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army to transfer and convey certain lands and thereby facilitate administration and give proper cognizance to the highest use of United States lands.

H. R. 4969 would transfer 320.49 acres in secs. 31 and 32, T. 4 N., R. 20 W., fifth principal meridian, Perry County, Ark., from Forest Service, Department of Agriculture administration, to administration by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. It would also transfer 306.35 acres in sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 21 W., and secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 N., R. 31 W., fifth principal meridian, in Perry and Yell Counties, Ark., from administration by the Corps of Engineers to Forest Service administration.

This land adjoins or is close to the south bank of the Fourche La Fave River as recently enlarged by the Nimrod Dam into Nimrod Lake. This river and lake form the northern boundary of a portion of the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas. Nimrod Lake has increased greatly the recreational value and use of surrounding areas. The Corps of Engineers has acquired several tracts on the northern shore and has planned their development for public camping, picnicking, and fishing.

The 320.49 acres to be transferred to the Corps of Engineers lie adjacent to the Nimrod Dam and include the southern part of the dam. Furthermore, these lands are an integral part of the recreation area on the northern shore of Nimrod Reservoir which is being administered by the Corps of Engineers. They are particularly suitable for summer homes, and the Corps of Engineers has received numerous requests for summer home sites, but has no available area for such use, since the land on the north shore is all needed for public use.

The 306.35 acres to be transferred to the administration of the Forest Service lie along the upper reaches of the reservoir on the southern shore and are primarily valuable for watershed protection and timber production.

These two transfers would enable economy in administration and would be in the public interest.

The Department of the Army has suggested, and this Department has no objection to the bill being amended as follows:

Line 16, page 4, substitute a comma for the period after the word "Arkansas" and add "subject to the right of the Department of the Army to overflow the lands as necessary for the operation of the Nimrod Reservoir."

If amended as specified above, this Department recommends enactment of H. R. 4969.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1949.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Reference is made to your recent request for the views of the Department of the Army on H. R. 4969, Eighty-first Congress, a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army to transfer and convey certain lands and thereby facilitate administration and give proper cognizance to the highest use of United States lands.

The Department of the Army favors the above-mentioned bill.

The purpose of this measure is to direct the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture, each to convey to the other Department, certain areas of land. The lands to be conveyed to the Department of the Army comprise approximately 320.49 acres acquired for the Ouachita National Forest and lie in the immediate vicinity of Nimrod Dam, Ark. The lands to be conveyed to the Department of Agriculture comprise approximately 306.35 acres and were acquired for the Nimrod Dam and Reservoir project.

The transfer to the Department of the Army of the national forest lands would facilitate maintenance and operation of the Nimrod Dam and aid in the over-all control of the reservoir area in the vicinity of the dam. The lands to be transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture would form a useful addition to the Ouachita National Forest and are not essential to the operation and public use of the reservoir and are subject to inundation only at infrequent intervals. Agreement has been reached between this Department and the Department of Agriculture with respect to these conveyances.

It is recommended that line 16 on page 4 be modified by the substitution of a comma for the period after the word "Arkansas" and the addition of the following language: "subject to the right of the Department of the Army to overflow the lands as necessary for the operation of the Nimrod Reservoir." It is recommended further that this measure receive favorable consideration in view of the advantages which will accrue to both Departments by its enactment into law.

Enactment of this measure will not involve the expenditure of any Department of the Army funds.

This report has been coordinated among the Departments and boards in the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON GRAY,
Secretary of the Army.

Mr. GRANGER. The committee now has before it H. R. 7155 by Mr. Sikes, of Florida. Mr. Sikes, we will be glad to hear from you.

(Bill H. R. 7155 reads as follows:)

[H. R. 7155, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to provide technical services to private forest landowners and operators, and processors of primary forest products with respect to the management of forest lands and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain technical and training services, to make such services available to private agencies and persons. All such technical services shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of the State, Territory, or possession.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative action with such States, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary to make technical services available to private persons and agencies, shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions participating in the program. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Territory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing technical forestry services under existing authority.

SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188), known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby repealed effective June 30, 1950.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen of the committee, in the first session of this Congress, the Granger bill, H. R. 2296, was passed and it became Public Law 392. As you will recall this law expanded and strengthened the Clarke-McNary Act as it applied to protection from fire, production of tree seedlings, and educational assistance to woodland owners. However, section 4 of the Granger bill which would have provided for technical forestry services for the private owners of woodland and processors of primary forest products was eliminated by the Senate. This feature of the original Granger bill as passed by the House at the last session is still very much needed and, therefore, I have introduced H. R. 7155.

There are 4¼ million farm and other small woodland owners who together own three-fourths of all private commercial forest land. In addition there are 50,000 small processors of primary forest products who need help. These small owners and processors need technical assistance in forest management and in the harvesting, marketing,

and processing of primary forest products. Most of these cannot afford to hire foresters on either a long-term or consulting basis. The States and the Federal Government, therefore, must provide some technical forestry assistance for the small landowners and small processors if the bulk of our Nation's forest resource is to be made productive.

This bill brings together, clarifies, and expands authority for technical services and assistance to private woodland owners and processors. It is aimed mainly at the small owners and processors. It should furnish the impetus for placing the Federal-State programs in this field on a basis for rendering a much more effective program. It will, among other things, make unnecessary the continuation of the Norris-Doxey Act. H. R. 7155 intends to replace the Norris-Doxey Act which includes only farmers and makes no provision for aid to either nonfarm forest owners or processors.

This bill embodies a new feature which will assure mutual consideration by the respective State foresters and the Department of the particular forestry problems in each State and assure adapting the program to the varying State situation. I refer to the provision for agreed-upon plans between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State foresters as a basis for the activities under this bill. I also have in mind the provision for consultation between the State foresters and the Secretary in advance of an apportionment of funds.

At this point I would like to say a word of praise for the big industrial forest ownerships of the Nation, most of whom have their own forestry staffs and are doing a fine job of management on their own lands. For example, the pulp and paper industry in my own State is doing an outstanding job on the land it owns. These big companies have forestry staffs or they hire consulting foresters.

The small landowner, however, cannot afford to hire a forester on a full-time basis and often he cannot even afford the services of a consulting forester. In fact, he usually has no idea what technical forestry assistance can do to help him. For this reason, I think the Federal Government in cooperation with the States, as provided in my bill, should make a limited amount of technical forestry services available through properly employed foresters to assist the small woodland owner. I believe that keeping these small forest productive justifies a reasonable expense to the Federal Treasury.

What I am proposing is nothing new. This Federal-State cooperative program has been in operation for 13 years but on a very limited scale. World War II emphasized the need for these services on a broad scale. The program encompassed by my bill simply provides a way for a small landowner to get the technical advice and help he must have and which at present he cannot get in any other way. As at present, the States will handle substantially all of the work. There will be very little increase in number of Federal employees.

The first attempt at providing some public assistance to private forest owners was in 1924 when the Clarke-McNary Act was passed. This act gave major attention to protection from fire, to tree planting, and to education. In 1937 the Norris-Doxey Act attempted to fill in the gaps by providing for technical services in forest management.

As the two acts were carried out concurrently they created some confusion and duplication. In order to promote efficiency in our co-operative forestry programs and to extend and amplify the Clarke-McNary Act, Congress in its last session passed Public Law 392.

You gentlemen will recall, but I would like to say again for the record, that Mr. Granger's bill, H. R. 2296, which was embodied in Public Law 392, and my own bill, H. R. 1971, which was similar, were received with overwhelming endorsement in the House. The friends of forestry and those concerned with helping the small landowners gave these bills such popular acclaim in the House that I fully anticipated a favorable response in the other body. However, opposition, apparently by a small minority, developed to the provision for technical forestry services to the small landowners, and the Senate eliminated that part of the bill.

At the beginning of the present session of Congress I sought to correct this deficiency by introducing H. R. 6741. When I introduced that bill I believed that it was greatly needed and would meet with general approval. Shortly after H. R. 6741 was introduced, however, I learned to my surprise that there was opposition to the bill on the part of a few of the big lumber interests and some of the consulting foresters. Of course some of them want no bill, and their technical opposition is only a smoke screen. I still could not understand why anybody or any group would oppose the objectives of the bill, but just to make sure I asked Mr. Kaylor, the president of the Association of State Foresters, to discuss it with those groups which might have a major interest in it. He held conferences with the lumber people, the pulp and paper industry, and the Forest Service. He returned with delegates from these groups and suggested some changes which I was glad to make in the interest of obtaining the full cooperation of everyone involved. Subsequently I introduced H. R. 7155, which included the desired changes. It is this bill that we are discussing today. I am glad to say that it appears there is accord from all groups on H. R. 7155.

One of the objections to the farm forestry section at the last session was that this kind of legislation leads to Federal control of forest practices on privately owned forest land. Your bill, Mr. Granger, as well as mine, and similar attempts of 26 of our colleagues, made it perfectly clear that we were proposing a cooperative forestry enterprise in which the States would administer the work. I can see no possibility of any tie-in between the service work which we proposed and Federal control of timber cutting on private lands. A great hue and cry was made about the possibility of Federal control and very likely this was done intentionally in order to confuse the issue. You will remember that Mr. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, appeared before your committee and stated very positively that there was no connection between these services and any legislative proposals for public control of cutting practices on private land. All of you know and understand that I have taken a very firm position against Federal regulation of cutting on private lands. I would not sponsor legislation that might lead us in that direction.

Some of the opposition was concerned that too much authority will be given the States or the Federal Government. With respect to the Federal Government I can assure them that there is less authority

here than has been exercised by the Federal Government for the same kind of work under the Norris-Doxey Act for the past 12 or 13 years. In fact, in my bill which provides for individual State plans mutually acceptable to both State foresters and the Secretary of Agriculture I must confess to some fear that the Congress may be going too far in relinquishing Federal authority over the expenditure of Federal funds.

Some of the private consultants have been concerned about the program.

In the 13 years that we have had this cooperative farm forestry program and in the many, many thousands of forest management jobs accomplished, there obviously have been a few cases in which publicly employed foresters have done jobs which might have been handled by private consultants for profit. On the other hand, however, the farm foresters have recommended many hundreds of jobs to private consultants.

The policy of the United States Forest Service and the cooperating State agencies—and I have recently checked—is to encourage the development of business for private forestry consultants whenever and wherever possible. I feel certain that the consulting foresters have nothing to fear in this bill; nothing to lose but much to gain.

The opponents of these forestry measures also raise the question of balancing the Federal budget. Gentlemen, I submit that the authorization—not appropriation as yet—is identical with the authorization of the Norris-Doxey Act which it replaces.

H. R. 7155 will provide for economy of operation. It will eliminate the duplication which exists in the present farm forestry program which is under the authority of two different laws.

Let's not be confused into thinking that we can develop our natural resources or that we can rehabilitate ruined land without expense. I would be among the first to admit that these forestry measures will cost money. But this much is certain: the longer we delay making these necessary forestry repairs—like postponing the patching of the roof—the more costly the work ultimately will be.

In this connection it is worth noting that other countries are concerned about forestry improvements. Impoverished Italy, for example, is setting aside some \$8,000,000 of its ECA funds for reforestation purposes. We are paying for reforestation there. What about our own needs?

I anticipate that there may be requests for delay in order to make further study of the situation. Over the past several years the Congress has spent much time studying the forestry situation in this country. Some of you will recall the work of the joint congressional committee. The printed word of these and other hearings on forestry if placed together would make a small library. If every word in these hearings were a planted seedling we probably could have reforested every one of the 62,000,000 acres of forest land now lying idle.

Gentlemen, I hold that further delay is tantamount to defeat. The longer we delay the more difficult and the more expensive this task becomes. In the interest of national defense, full employment, and the general well-being of the Nation, I believe that we can no longer delay helping the small woodland owners who control the bulk of this Nation's forest resources. I submit that the technical forestry assist-

ance provided for in H. R. 7155 will be helpful both to the small landowner and to the Nation, if Congress will pass it without further delay.

My interest is both personal and official.

Most of you know that I come from a forested part of Florida. In fact, a recent survey shows that in my district more than 8 out of every 10 acres are in forest. Timber is the third most valuable crop in my State. We have some of the finest national forests in the Nation. We have some of the biggest and best managed of the large industrial forestry operations.

But we also have many thousands of small woodland properties which are not so well managed. These small woodlands in the aggregate make up a far larger acreage than our well-managed but comparatively few large forest properties. I get around a lot throughout the United States and I find that in many sections there are forestry problems involving the small forest properties similar to those we have in northwest Florida. I have been convinced for a long time that getting more productive management of small forest properties is probably the most essential feature of any Nation-wide program aimed at building up this country's forest resources. There is so much to be done. Let's get on with the job.

Mr. Chairman, a number of amendments have been suggested to me by people who have given careful thought to the amendments. The ones that I have studied I frankly do not think add to or take away from the bill. If it will be helpful in orderly consideration of the bill to have them adopted, I shall not object, nor do I intend to propose their adoption.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you, Mr. Sikes. I can readily understand that you are interested in forestry because you have been everlastingly after this committee to consider forestry legislation.

I certainly compliment you upon your activity, interest, and effort in having this legislation brought before the committee. We hope it will come before the Congress.

As I understand your statement, it is that the authorization of \$2,500,000 in this bill will not increase the over-all authorization for this purpose.

Mr. SIKES. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. It will simply broaden the base for operations.

Mr. GRANGER. In section 3, the repealer would simply repeal the original act and repeal the authorization in the Norris-Doxey Act. Your bill would replace the same authorization, which would not be increased or diminished, but only the activity would be broadened under your bill.

Mr. SIKES. The chairman is correct.

Mr. GRANGER. Do you understand the language beginning on page 2, line 10 [reading]:

Apportionment among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative action with such States, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary to make technical services available to private persons and agencies, shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials selected by the majority of the State foresters or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions participating in the program—

to mean that this is an authorization but before the appropriations will be made the program will be planned in advance and you will have a program to work to? Is that your understanding?

Mr. SIKES. That is my understanding.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANGER. We are glad to have with us this morning our colleague who is on the Agriculture Committee but does not happen to be a member of this subcommittee. He desires to make a statement. I am sure our colleagues will be glad to hear from Mr. Polk at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES G. POLK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this subcommittee this morning in support of H. R. 7155. For a number of years I have been deeply interested in the work of the farm foresters. I do not know just how familiar the members of this committee may be with the work of this group of young men. At least the ones with whom I have come in contact have been young men who have graduated from colleges of forestry or forestry schools. They are very well equipped by education and training to render an outstanding service.

Over a great part of the eastern part of the United States we have farm wood lots from possibly 3 or 4 or 5 acres in extent up to a hundred acres or maybe more. The farmer who owns this farm wood lot is not a forester and he has oftentimes very little information or knowledge about the value of his timber or the best methods of handling it. He may walk out through his wood lot and see some trees that he feels should be cut or harvested and he will consult, possibly, with some of the local timber buyers. They will make him an offer.

We know from experience that these offers that have been made by the timber buyers have been woefully low. The farmers have sacrificed their trees at very low figures in many instances. Here is where the farm forester comes into the picture. The farmer can contact his farm forester. The farm forester will go out with the farmer and go over the wood lot with him. He will check and mark the trees that he, as an expert forester, thinks are ready for harvest. He will check the trees that should be cut. He will estimate the number of board feet in each tree, in each species of tree. He will give the farmer a list, itemized according to species, as to board feet and he will supply, if the farmer wishes him to, approximate prices of lumber on the stump in that particular region.

He will also give the farmer some information concerning where he may be able to sell these trees at a profitable price. We all know that some lumber dealers specialize in walnut, we will say. Other lumber dealers specialize in oak. Some may specialize in ash or hickory or some other type of lumber.

The farm forester is well posted on these various matters and he can advise the farmer as to where he can get the best price for his product. I happen to know of one instance which occurred in High-

land County, Ohio, in the last 4 years, where a farmer had a medium-sized farm wood lot. He knew it should be harvested. He went to the local lumber dealers and got bids on it from possibly six or eight dealers. They all bid around \$2,000 on the lot. There was timber on about 55 or 60 acres. This farmer went to his farm forester. The farm forester spent 1 day in checking the timber. He went with the land owner and they checked and marked every tree and estimated the board feet. Later this farmer was able to market this timber for which he had been able to secure an offer of only \$2,000 for \$5,100. I know that from a personal experience.

I am reciting this to give you some idea of the practical financial value of these farm foresters. I do not think there is a single branch of our Government service where the employees bring in the money value to the public that these farm foresters bring in. I do not say that every one of the farm foresters brings in \$3,000 for every day's work he does, but if he brought in \$3,000 to the pockets of the farmers a hundred days out of the year, that would be about \$300,000 increase in the pocketbook of the farmers.

It is a practical type of work. It is a type of work that should be expanded. I was interested in what Congressman Sikes said, that the lumber interests were opposed to this. I am wondering if the lumber interests would like to buy this timber at sacrifice prices because they know the farmers ordinarily do not know much about the value of timber. I am wondering if that is one reason why the lumber interests are opposed to it. I did not know they were opposed to it, but if they are, I am just wondering if their opposition may not be based upon the fact that without farm foresters they can go out and steal a lot of this lumber from the farmers at very low prices.

If the farm forester comes into the picture and advises the farmer as to what his trees are worth, the farmer is going to get a better price for the product.

Congressman Sikes also mentioned the fact that there is opposition because of Federal control. As I see it, in the work of the farm forester, there is absolutely no Federal control whatsoever. The farmer goes to his farm forester and asks for his help. The farm forester goes out and makes the survey and advises the farmer. He does not tell him what to do. He does not direct him to do anything that the farmer does not want to do. The farmer is completely in charge of the situation.

He is merely getting the technical advice and help of the farm forester. I hope this committee will give favorable consideration not only to favorably reporting this bill as it is, but I would like to see a substantial increase in the amount of money that is available for farm foresters.

I think two and a half million is a woefully low amount. I would like to see it increased to at least \$6,000,000. There is a very definite reason for that. I happen to know this young farm forester who works over in my part of southern Ohio. He is a young chap by the name of Frank Needham. He graduated, I believe, from the North Carolina School of Forestry. He told me that it was not possible for him to take care of any substantial amount of the requests that he receives for help. I asked him why he did not advertise in the paper and let people know about what he was doing. He said, "I do not dare

advertise the fact that I am doing this type of work. If I did, I would be completely swamped."

He has, I think, nearly a third of the State. I think some of the men from the Forest Service can answer that question better than I can, but as I recall, he covers about a third of the 88 counties in Ohio. There just are not hours enough in the day to do the job. I know that this young fellow works practically day and night. He has a part-time secretary in his office figuring up board-foot measurements and things like that for the farmers. He works day and night; on the farms in the daytime and comes into his office at night and oftentimes works until 10 or 11 o'clock at night endeavoring to do a good job. He does an excellent job.

I think this amount of money should be increased to at least \$6,000,-000 because it is a worth-while type of thing. As I said before, there is not a single branch of the Government service where the Federal employees are bringing in a comparable amount of money into the pockets of the farmers as they have in this particular type of work. It is a very important work and should be expanded. I hope that this committee will see fit to make a recommendation of a larger amount for it. I certainly appreciate the opportunity of coming before you and I hope we may hear from the representatives of the Department who are familiar with the work.

Thank you very much.

MR. GRANGER. Thank you for your fine statement, Mr. Polk.

MR. MORRELL, would you take the stand at this time? I asked you to come up here for a very special reason. I want you to take whatever time you need to take.

I want to divide the time between the other people equally, an hour each if it is necessary to go that long. In reading your testimony on my bill a year ago, I noticed that in your testimony you took a rather objective and impartial view of that legislation and I was especially anxious to have you come up here today at my invitation to see what statement you would care to make on this particular section of the bill that was stricken out of the bill that you testified on last year. Would you care to make a statement at this time, sir?

STATEMENT OF FRED MORRELL, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION

MR. MORRELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I represent here two associations, the American Pulp and Paper Association, which is the over-all trade association of the paper and pulp industry, also the American Pulpwood Association, which is the membership of the producers of pulpwood as against the consumers. I do not recall that I appeared on H. R. 2296. The American Pulpwood Association, however, did file a telegram in approval with the one exception of the \$10,000 for free money for States without matching which was eliminated in the committee report. The American Pulpwood Association has not, so far as I know, interested itself in the bill that the committee has now before it. The American Paper and Pulpwood Association did examine the bill. I was present at a conference at which the previous bill was discussed and out of which I think came the draft which Mr. Sikes has now introduced.

Mr. Kaylor and Mr. Merrill were, on invitation, before our forestry committee in New York during the week of February 20 and explained the bill. There was some discussion. The committee did not recommend that the association take a position. The public affairs committee similarly did not recommend that the association ask to be heard on the bill.

I think, Mr. Chairman, what we want is an explanation of why on that. The bill, as Mr. Sikes explained and as this committee all knows, is designed to supersede the Norris-Doxey Act. It does not contemplate, as I understand it, that any or all of the moneys that might be appropriated in the act will be used for assisting pulp-mill owners, who own some 20,000,000 acres of forest lands. I do not think I could give as good an explanation as Mr. Sikes has given as to why they should not have this help and do not want it.

It is designed, of course, to help the farmer and the small-wood-lot owner. While Mr. Sikes' bill makes a better pattern for that, it does not change the basic concept, that this is a bill before the Agriculture Committee designed to encourage farmers to produce economically more of a needed commodity. It seems to me it fits in with the whole agricultural program. The pulp and paper industry has an investment of some \$5,000,000,000 which is dependent largely on the supply of wood that is going to come from the farmers. I think the general industry's position is that that is a matter to be settled by the committee after testimony from the people who are going to administer the act and after taking into account those things which the committee would take into account as to the propriety of a Federal appropriation to assist the timber farmer in ways comparable to such assistance as may be given to the wheat, tobacco, or livestock farmer in the encouragement of the production of a needed commodity. Mr. Chairman, I think that is the whole story. That is given on my own responsibility without any review of it. I think that explains the position of our industry and why we have not asked to be heard on the bill.

MR. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Morrell. As I remember, at the hearing last time there were a number of small producers of pulpwood who were especially interested in this legislation. You represent that group of people, do you not?

MR. MORRELL. Yes, I do. As I said again, that association is not, so far as I know, interested.

MR. GRANGER. As I understood their testimony, it was to the effect that the service that they sought under that bill had been very advantageous to them in that it would furnish information as to where the particular stands of trees were, the availability of them, how much and so on, as I remember your testimony.

MR. MORRELL. Yes, sir.

MR. GRANGER. As I understand your testimony here, you have taken no position either for or against the bill, is that right?

MR. MORRELL. That is right.

MR. GRANGER. Do you have any objection to it?

MR. MORRELL. No, sir.

MR. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, it was Mr. Colgan who testified to that effect before.

MR. MORRELL. He is from the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which is an entirely different group.

Mr. SUTTON. They were objecting to that bill.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much. I hope I did not inconvenience you too much in calling you. You were the closest one of that group who was here so I thought I would impose on you.

Mr. MORRELL. I am very glad to be here.

Mr. GRANGER. The time is 11 o'clock. We will go ahead with our original understanding that this time will be equally divided. I understood we would have an hour each if it were necessary to have it.

Mr. Fuller, we would be glad to hear from you at this time.

Mr. FULLER. I would like to have Mr. Colgan make a statement, Mr. Granger.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD A. COLGAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. COLGAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Richard A. Colgan, Jr. I am executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, of Washington, D. C., and I appear here in behalf of that association as well as 16 affiliated regional and species associations of lumber manufacturers.

Since last fall, when legislation (H. R. 2296) pertaining to Federal-State cooperation in matters of timber protection and production was enacted into law, we of the lumber industry, along with the State foresters and others in various sections of the country, have attempted to find a mutually agreeable basis for legislation regarding management service to forest-land owners.

While we have been unable to get complete agreement, the bill which you are now considering, H. R. 7155, meets the basic objectives of all concerned and generally covers the recommended methods for accomplishing these objectives.

In our regional discussions, limitations and expansions were mentioned that were not felt to be necessary by other regions or interests. However, a compromise was reached and is embodied in the bill as it now stands.

We recommend its passage and its enactment into law.

We think that the record should show that the purpose of this legislation is to encourage the expansion of State activities that are now under way in a great many States, and to stimulate other States to establish programs. We further believe that your report should clearly emphasize that the States and individual forest-land owners, in time, will be expected to accept this responsibility and pay for it so that Federal aid may finally be withdrawn.

The number of professional consulting foresters is increasing rapidly at the present time. The activity contemplated under this law may, in some ways, compete with the services that these consultants are now prepared to offer to forest-land owners. It is our hope that the committee report will state that the activities to be provided for under this legislation will be confined to demonstrating the values of proper forest management and showing just what forestry services are available to the various types of woodland ownership and not supplied to owners where it is mutually economical for this service to be rendered by a professional consulting forester.

The States should be encouraged to place a limit on the amount of time and free service that may be provided to any one owner.

It will be necessary, when moneys are appropriated under this act, for the Forest Service to administer their distribution. As the act is now written, it is also possible for the Forest Service to provide services directly to individuals or agencies. Our industry, and many others with whom we consulted, feel that a limitation should be placed on the amount used by the Forest Service for these purposes. It has been suggested and we hope the report will so state that a limitation of 10 percent be placed on the first million and a limit of 5 percent be placed on additional annual appropriations that may be made to carry out this act.

The lumber industry and individuals appreciate the opportunities afforded us to offer these suggestions.

MR. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Colgan. I take it you are speaking for the lumber industry as a whole.

MR. COLGAN. Yes, sir.

MR. GRANGER. I am glad to note the way in which you have gotten together on this legislation. I appreciate very much your efforts and the attitude that has been taken generally by somewhat opposing groups to come in with their differences composed and getting so close together. Thank you very much for your statement, sir.

MR. COLGAN. Thank you.

MR. GRANGER. Have you any other statement to make, Mr. Fuller?

MR. FULLER. No, that will be all. Thank you very much, Mr. Granger.

MR. GRANGER. The next witness will be Mr. Kaylor, president of the Association of State Foresters.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH F. KAYLOR, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

MR. KAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Joseph F. Kaylor. I represent the Association of State Foresters as its current officer, president of that group.

I wish to speak in favor of H. R. 7155 as introduced by Congressman Sikes.

The association members appreciate your patience and the deliberation which you and the members of your committee have extended to us in trying to solve problems existing in State and private forestry on a national level. The association which I represent deals through its elected officers, executive and legislative committees, and represents all forested States and Territories.

For a number of years, under the Weeks Act, the States were unable to solve the forest fire problem and during that time were given financial assistance to employ men to be used in patrolling State and private land. These Federal employees attempted to extinguish the fires that were then causing much damage to cut-over timberland. After due study and consultation this pattern was changed after 1924 through the enactment of the Clarke-McNary Act.

Following the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act, the employees changed to State employees and they were paid as all other State employees. This plan has worked out so well over the past 25 years

that the State foresters, as a group, have asked that the same pattern be applied to all other Federal and State cooperative forestry programs. We are today requesting your continued indulgence in a plea for simplifying the procedure by which we can render technical service to the small forest landowner. We sincerely believe that by the combined effort of Federal, State, and local effort, we can bring about in a relatively few years a new outlook on forest values in private land.

A great many foresters believe the guidance program we are proposing under H. R. 7155 will avoid the need for forest regulation legislation. Its passage will also help in preventing forest fires.

As early as 1926 the State foresters at their annual meeting at Madison, Wis., set forth certain principles which they believed should be incorporated in cooperative legislation, such as we are appearing in support of today. This action resulted in the passage of the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937. The application of this act at the local level has not been satisfactory to the State foresters. In it the Secretary of Agriculture has broad powers which could be used, for example, in supplying direct aid in forestry to the private landowner. The respective State foresters are not willing to continue their program of aid to private landowners under the Norris-Doxey pattern.

In the interest of improving this act, in 1945 we asked for a conference with the top officials of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Prior to that time we had solicited cooperation of individual and regional lumber associations. The conference which was called in 1945 ended after the National Lumber Manufacturers Association representatives failed to agree to support our proposals designed to correct the Norris-Doxey act.

Again in 1949, under the Granger bill, H. R. 2296, we sought congressional approval of the service program we were rendering to landowners through bringing the program under the Clarke-McNary pattern. H. R. 2296 was passed by the House, but, as you have been told, was defeated in the Senate. Since that time, we have been advised by lumber industry spokesmen that they would support (1) a separate bill if it were drawn along the lines of the Clarke-McNary Act; (2) that the Federal contributions under the act be administered directly under the control of the State forestry organizations; (3) that authorization under such legislation not be tied to an annual escalator provision; (4) that the provision for such Federal aid be confined to furnishing technical service to private forest landowners. With respect to the management of their forest lands we reached agreement as indicated in the language of H. R. 7155.

The language of this bill spells out the four above points which the representatives of the lumber industry indicated to the State foresters should be included in the bill. The passage of H. R. 7155 will aid in eliminating much of the confusion which now exists at both the Federal and State level.

We thank you for your consideration.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Kaylor. Are there any questions?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. I have some questions.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Heimburger.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Mr. Kaylor, on the matter of these foresters providing technical services to private landowners, do most of the States

have some regulations as to the amount of work which can be done for any individual landowner, or a limitation upon the service which one person can receive from your State men?

Mr. KAYLOR. Mr. Heimburger, I am speaking with respect to my own State, and I will speak from a general knowledge of what is going on nationally. In my own State of Maryland, we have a limitation. We furnish one day's service free. After that day, if the job is large enough and we do not want to take the time of the individual farm forester, we turn that job over to a consulting forester. In a number of instances they have taken over those jobs and finished them to the satisfaction of the landowner.

In the States generally we are seeking standards so that we would put a definite limitation on the amount of service that the public forester would furnish the private land owner.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Do you make any charge for your service to the private landowner?

Mr. KAYLOR. We make a charge of \$15 a day after the first day.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Do you have many occasions in which your man does more than one day's work?

Mr. KAYLOR. Generally we turn those jobs over to the consulting forester. There has been very little work beyond the first day.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. As president of the association, Mr. Kaylor, could you get from a few of the State foresters the regulations under which they do operate—as to the amount of work for one individual—and submit them to the committee so that we could have them for our information?

Mr. KAYLOR. I will be very happy to do that.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Just a few typical ones. Do not pick out just the best ones, but try to pick out some typical ones, some of those which have little or no regulation and others which spell it out completely.

Mr. KAYLOR. We will be glad to do that.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 21, 1950.

Mr. JOHN J. HEIMBURGER,

House Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives.

DEAR JOHN: Following is information which you requested at the time of the testimony on H. R. 7155 concerning the policy for furnishing forest management services without charge by farm foresters:

The general pattern does not vary materially from State to State. Two or 3 days are about the maximum period of free service with variation from one-half to 5 days. For example in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky the formal policy is to allow 2 days as a maximum. In some States no limitation has been formally established but even in these States it is generally current practice to restrict free management service to 1 or 2 days as, for example, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri.

In Arkansas preliminary examination and demonstration tree markings are free and some additional work is available on a fee basis. However, Arkansas has a 5-day limitation on all State service either free or on a fee basis. The policy as stated in the Arkansas Forest Management Handbook is: "The Division of Forestry and Parks will not enter the field within which private consulting foresters can operate. Where the preliminary examination indicates that the size of the job is well beyond the 5-day limit as set forth under II.2 (Marking), the owner will be referred to a list of consulting foresters who operate in the State."

In some States, Kentucky, for example, the State is required to make a charge for services if more than 2 days' free assistance is involved. The policy as stated on page 2 of Forestry Leaflet No. M-1 entitled "Consulting Forestry Serv-

ice" is, "if the woodland is small enough for the forester to make the preliminary studies and plans, cruise the tract, and mark the trees to be removed in less than 2 days, there will be no charge for the service."

Other States with varying amounts of free service are Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, 3 days; Texas, 3 days training owner or 25,000 feet marked; Georgia, 4 days or 150 acres; North Carolina, 5 days; Louisiana, 5 days or 200 acres; South Carolina, free examination and marking of 15,000 feet sample.

Sincerely,

J. F. KAYLOR,

President, Association of State Foresters.

Mr. SUTTON. This authorization is for \$2,500,000. Has your organization, along with the Department of Agriculture, plus the Lumber Manufacturers Association, worked out approximately how much will go to each State?

Mr. KAYLOR. Mr. Sutton, that would be based on the need within that State.

Mr. SUTTON. Has that been worked out tentatively yet?

Mr. KAYLOR. We would supposedly follow somewhat the same pattern that has been used through experience. Where a State needs a program we would ask that funds be passed on to that State in keeping with its need and its ability to match funds.

Mr. SUTTON. Should this become law, H. R. 7155, would you at that time consult with these lumber industries as well as the others concerned and the States involved as to how much they need?

Mr. KAYLOR. Mr. Sutton, I believe in the past we have consulted only with the State foresters because of their familiarity with the program and their needs. If there is need to consult with others, we would be very happy to consider it.

Mr. SUTTON. Since you have mutually agreed on the bill, should you work out this type of program with those concerned? I was wondering if that had been done or if any arrangement had been made to carry out the good feelings that now exist between the two groups concerned?

Mr. KAYLOR. We originally asked, Mr. Sutton, for \$6,000,000 to do this job and we felt we were going a long way in coming down to \$2,500,000. In H. R. 2296 we asked for \$6,000,000 because we felt on the escalator clause that we set up in H. R. 2296 it would be necessary to build up to somewhere near that amount. In dropping back to a flat sum of \$2,500,000, we consulted with the lumber industry spokesmen and this is the amount we finally agreed upon.

Mr. SUTTON. If you had agreed to go along with them on all these recommendations it might have come back to \$5,000,000.

Mr. KAYLOR. We hope it may reach that some day.

Mr. GRANGER. I have a question at that point. The specialists in the lumber manufacturing field and your employees have about the same information, do they not? They are graduates, I suppose, of forest schools generally?

Mr. KAYLOR. That is generally true, Mr. Granger. The industry employs a number of technical foresters who are out in the field aiding the operations of their company. It is my understanding that in some places, particularly in the south, they are made available to help the neighboring land owners where there are jobs to be done.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not true also that your State foresters are in constant touch with the manufacturers on the forest problems as to the need and the availability of timber?

Mr. KAYLOR. I believe that is generally true. Each State has a certain number of meetings of the individuals at the local level, right on the ground. I understand they get together quite frequently.

Mr. GRANGER. What I am trying to say is that there is no animosity between the lumber manufacturers regardless of whether they are small or large, is there?

Mr. KAYLOR. No, sir, not that I know of.

Mr. GRANGER. I have noticed in late years the School of Forestry has been emphasized in the colleges. Are you getting too many people in forestry or not enough?

Mr. KAYLOR. The field is becoming pretty well filled with graduate foresters.

Mr. GRANGER. There is no dearth of experienced men?

Mr. KAYLOR. I could not say that there are any areas in the country where there are any jobs waiting for men or in other areas that there is a lack of personnel.

Mr. GRANGER. Is that all you have to say?

Mr. KAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to express my appreciation for your great effort in trying to solve this problem that seemed to be unsolvable a year ago. A lot of the credit is due to your interest in it and I personally thank you. I know the whole Committee on Agriculture appreciates it.

Mr. KAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Merrill.

STATEMENT OF PERRY MERRILL, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mr. MERRILL. My name is Perry H. Merrill, State forester in Vermont and chairman of the legislative committee of the Association of State Foresters.

There are now some 200 projects in this country under the Norris-Doxey Act. There are something over 4,000,000 forest-land owners. Up to January 1 there were some forty-six-hundred-odd requests from the small forest-land owners that had not been acted upon due to the inability of the farm foresters to spend their time getting around to all of these requests. That may express the need for the work.

On this particular bill, H. R. 7155, I sent out a ballot for all the State foresters to vote on it. There were only four who voted against it as is. They expressed some suggestions of amendment which really do not change the workings of this act. I believe the telegram with the suggested amendments is in Mr. Sikes' hands and he will perhaps turn that over to you. We have no reason, the rest of us, not to concur in them, although we do not see the necessity of expressing the same opinion with a lot more words in the act.

There has been fear expressed by some of the foresters that there will be no employment left for the private forester. I cannot speak too far across the country about all of the conditions in all of the States. Those which I know best are naturally local in my own State.

Three of the Norris-Doxey foresters whom I have hired have resigned since this work has been in effect, and have taken jobs as private forest consultants. One fellow works only in the county where I hired

him as a county forester, as they are known in our State. He is evidently doing fairly well there. We throw many jobs to him. The same is true of the other foresters.

As Mr. Kaylor has stated, we cannot spend the time to give all of the services that these landowners need. As we see it, it is a short-time job with each landowner to sell him in the field of forestry. I feel that probably many of the State foresters may feel the same as I do, that if we could get this done entirely by private consulting foresters, having them get paid for it, we would like to see it done that way. Our efforts will be toward that end. I believe I bespeak the thought of many foresters along that line.

Another thought along that line that should be considered is that not all of this work is being done in the woods on commercial operations. The landowner is not getting money back for the work that he is putting in the woods. One county in our State last year had 95 percent of the work in stands of timber where there was no commercial return to the owner. I checked with the county forester just before I left about that. It was in the line of forest improvement, thinnings and prunings and removal of weed trees, and so on.

I doubt if you will get many of the small owners for some time to come who will or can afford to pay for that service to any great extent. They are not going to get anything back from their results until perhaps after they are dead.

The next generation will get the benefit from it. We are striving in our particular State to head our work along that line in the improvement field, to build up our stands so that the future cut of timber for local forest industries will be greatly enhanced.

Another point which has not been touched on, and which you, Congressman Granger, alluded to, was the work with the mills. If we could get all of the small mills—and there are some 60,000 of them in this country—to encourage the landowners to practice better forestry on their lands and incidentally bring in better timber to the mills which will bring the landowners a greater return, a lot of our woods problems would be solved.

We are working right along with these mill owners to get better cutting in the woods. Many of the progressive mill owners, if you are a landowner and go to them in our part of the country and want to sell them some timber, will first say, "You had better go and see John Jones, the county forester, and let him mark it for you."

As I have said before, we cannot go to that extent in marking a big acreage. We may take 10 or 20 or 50 acres and give some marking, but if he has much of a job to do he must hire somebody else to do it or from the demonstration we give, learn to do it himself.

Further than that, if we can conserve wood after it has been cut so that it can be used in building homes or building furniture, I think we will have gone much further than we have to date in just saving it from being destroyed by fire. If we can teach the mill owner to properly saw those logs—I am thinking of the small-mill owner, and we work with them very closely—and how to pile that lumber so that it will not warp and decay, we are conserving as much as though we saved it from fire in the first place.

There is a happy relationship, I believe, between the industry and the State foresters. Their problem is our problem, I believe, and

our problem is theirs. As is evidenced here today, I think we are all working along the same line, and I trust, gentlemen, that this House bill 7155 may be heartily approved by your committee. I thank you.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you for your gratifying statement.

Mr. Allen Randolph.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN RANDOLPH, KEENE, VA.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am a farmer from Albemarle County. It so happens that I have had occasion to use the Forest Service for a great variety of services on my farm. They have worked with me on reforestation, on fire control, some with disease control. I have had them mark trees for thinning cuts in pulpwood and in addition to that they have been very helpful to me in the harvest of several pieces of mature hardwood.

It has been my observation, to enlarge a little on the statements made by Congressman Hays, that the farmer by the nature of things knows simply from exposure and observation over a period of time a good deal about farming. He has to do that to stay in business, but he is unfamiliar generally with his wood lot where it takes really scientific practices to carry out proper forest management that will enable him to conserve his own resources, which in turn will conserve national resources.

In my own particular instance, I have harvested regularly over the last 12 or 15 years a reasonable amount of cash crop from my forest land and yet the entire value of my forest land has been improved and increased by putting it on a sustained-yield basis. I think the service that I and other farmers have gotten in Virginia, for the reasons I have mentioned, is extremely valuable. I think those services are very valuable from the standpoint of the conservation of a national resource.

I would like to cite two cases of things that have occurred at home that show the additional value that has come about through education. One area of timber was harvested under the supervision of the Forest Service. Only 25 percent of the trees were cut. Yet 95 percent of all the merchantable timber was taken off in that operation. It is getting the sawmill operator away from that old theory of taking everything that will make two slabs and a streak of sawdust. That has been valuable to all of us concerned.

In addition to that, there is a sawmill operator in our area who has become so enthusiastically interested in the work of the Forest Service that when he comes to work for me I never even ask the Forest Service to mark trees any more. Several foresters have come in from other areas and have been taken to see the logging that that man has done on his own. He is in business for a profit, it is true, but he has seen and learned the value of proper timber cutting.

I think that unquestionably, to repeat myself for emphasis, the Forest Service and the farm forester are one of the most valuable things that can possibly be supplied to the farmers. Thank you.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much, sir.

Dr. Willis.

STATEMENT OF DR. B. C. WILLIS, ORANGE, VA.

Dr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I am a retired surgeon living in Orange, Va. I have had an old place that has been in my family for a hundred years. Recently I had occasion to think that my forest needed attention. It is some 150 acres. I did not know who to contact. I asked the soil-conservation man, the county agent, in Orange. He told me a State forest service was available. I was very much delighted and got in touch with them. They very kindly came down and rendered me a most valuable service in going over the forest and advising me how to handle it.

I want to say I intend to continue to use their service if I can possibly do so. They not only marked all the trees that ought to come out, but they told me that my forest was in bad shape from neglect, that I had allowed trees to remain there that were obstructing the young growth of poplar that was very abundant, and advised that those trees be taken out that were overripe, as they expressed it. I do not know of a more valuable service to me than that. I want to have a good forest and I want to have it properly looked after and will do so if I can get advice on how to handle it.

The men were most courteous. They not only advised me about what trees should be cut, but they said, "There are a number of mill-men in this section," with whom I was not familiar, who would be glad to come and bid on the lumber. They made no prejudicial statement as to any one of them. They just said there were four or five that could be used. I think it is an invaluable service and I am heartily in favor of this bill. I hope that it will be passed and acted upon at this meeting of Congress.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. Robert Reid.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT REID, MADISON MILLS, VA.

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I too, like the two gentlemen just preceding me, am a farm owner. I have a farm upon which there is a wood lot. It is located in Orange County, Va. There is really not too much that I can add to their statements, as my experience has been almost identical. When I purchased this farm a few years ago it was obvious that there was some marketable timber in our wood lot area. I was desirous of harvesting this timber. However, like most people, I had very little, if any, idea of the value of this wood. I was faced with the alternative of either calling in several timber buyers and asking them for a bid on it, under which procedure I would have no idea whether I was receiving a fair price or not, or selling it, as they term it, by the boundary which means that the timber operator has the right to cut anything in the area that he desires, which might possibly have dissipated the entire tract or selling it to them on the stump at so much per thousand to be paid for as it was cut. In that case, I would have to depend entirely upon the integrity of the timberman in giving me an accurate tally. Fortunately, I was advised to get in touch with the local forester, which I did, and he made a complete cruise. He marked every tree that was suitable to cut and should be cut. He gave me a complete tally of the species of trees, the board-feet in each, and the number and the

total. Of course, as has been mentioned, he also recommended several timbermen that I should get in touch with. I did that and a very satisfactory arrangement followed.

At the completion, I paid a service fee for this work which they did for me which was very nominal in the light of the value of the timber. Even after the operation began, they stopped by to check to see that all was going well. I think I am representative of probably many of these small wood-lot farm owners. I think all of them in our community certainly agree that the service rendered has been excellent. They have been most accommodating and highly efficient. It is incredible how accurate they are in their tallies. It means a lot not only to the farmer, but, as has been mentioned many times before, to our natural resources in addition.

On a 10- to 15-acre piece of woodland, offhand, it might not seem it was necessary to give it much consideration. If it were all cut down to the ground, it would not seem that it could affect our entire natural woodland picture. As has been mentioned, it seems that those woodlands represent something like 75 percent of our timber resources. They cannot be neglected. I think the Forest Service has done a great deal, certainly in our community, toward the enlightenment of the public and realization on their part of the great need of forest conservation. Thank you very much.

Mr. SUTTON. I would like to ask a question. We are honored on the full committee by having a gentleman from Virginia with us, Mr. Abbitt. I do not think he is from your district but he is a distinguished statesman and always has the interests of his people at heart. Wat Abbitt is one of our better members of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

Mr. Schoen is a man who has been very interested in forest legislation. We are very pleased to have you with us this morning.

STATEMENT BY PAUL SCHOEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION, VALDOSTA, GA.

Mr. SCHOEN. Mr. Granger and members of the committee, my name is Paul W. Schoen, executive secretary of the Forest Farmers Association. I am not going to take a great deal of your time but I do want to get on record the support of the Forest Farmers Association in favor of this legislation.

In 1945, our association adopted, as a major objective, expanding the work to the small timberland owners. Our group is composed of timberland owners themselves. Over 95 percent of our membership is composed of these small owners who need help. While we do not represent them all, we do represent a very typical cross section. In the South, where our work is conducted, there are over 1,600,000 small owners needing help. We have found over a period of time where help has been furnished that the small owner is not doing poor forestry work because he wishes to do so, but simply because he does not have the know-how. I think, basically, there are about two things that we can do. One is to show him that by proper cutting of his timber he can make some money from it. With all of us, whether it is forestry or anything else, the profit motive enters in. Secondly, if we can get him to replant some of the badly cut-over

lands, we will find that he is going to take care of those because he has an investment.

Mr. GRANGER. Would you mind being interrupted right there? Would you say that the statements made by Mr. Randolph, Dr. Willis, and Mr. Reid were typical of the statements that would be made by members of your organization?

Mr. SCHOEN. Very typical, Mr. Granger. Those are the very findings we have uncovered from our study of the help that has been given in the past by the farm foresters. The response, once the farm-woodland owner has been brought in contact with the technical assistance, is generally to carry on. Of course, there are occasions, and I think all of us would find the same thing, where an emergency arises to upset this. If you have a hospital bill to meet or a mortgage on your farm, you may overcut your timber regardless of your good intentions. I think that is something which is beside the point. Generally speaking, however, when the timberland owner has been shown that it is possible to make a profit and that growing timber pays, he is going to carry one. The approach on this from the farm-timberland owner is one that can be easily approved. It is not a support program of handing out some money for doing something. The objective of your farm forester is to help the man to do the job for himself.

I think that a splendid job has been done in the past and with the encouragement of this bill and with the united front that now seems to be presented by public, private, and industrial forestry interests we will advance even more; Mr. Granger. I think this bill H. R. 7155 offers a wonderful opportunity for going ahead. I think a great deal of what I might say is covered by the Agricultural Committee report of their work in the last session of Congress to which I would like to refer. Mr. Sutton mentioned Congressman Abbitt from Virginia. He was kind enough to furnish me with a copy of that report. On pages 16 and 17 of the report, I think there is about as strong a statement on the work of the Agricultural Committee last year as is necessary to support the type of legislation that we are considering this morning. In conclusion, on the attitude of our association, representing the timberland owners, I would like to read the resolution that was approved by our group at our Southern Forestry Conference 2 weeks ago and further verified by my directors since that time, which covers the points that I believe are covered by H. R. 7155. [Reading:]

Whereas some management assistance to private forests-land owners and operators as a means of promoting better forestry practices is recommended as desirable; and

Whereas such a system should be limited in the amount provided to the individual owner or operator and in the number of owners and operators served; and

Whereas it is not contemplated that technical management services will be provided through public agencies on an unlimited scale to reach all forest-land owners or operator in any area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forest Farmers Association recommends that any cooperative forest-management legislation provide (1) that the funds authorized and appropriated be spent by and through the State foresters of the cooperating States in accordance with the Clark-McNary pattern; (2) that Federal funds shall be matched by State funds; (3) that the amounts allotted to individual States be based on clearly understood patterns or formulas; (4) that some reasonable limit be placed on the amount of Federal funds used for administration and other technical services.

We believe that the legislation that you are considering will answer this purpose and we urge your favorable consideration.

MR. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

MR. LIND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Schoen a question which may put him on a spot in a sense. I was considerably impressed by information given us by the three gentlemen from Virginia, and especially Mr. Reid. There was some doubt in my mind as to certain points that had been brought out. Mr. Reid, who is more or less characteristic of the people from Virginia, was quite forward in his statements. He mentioned that he was somewhat concerned as to the integrity of the advice offered by some of the foresters who are employed by some lumber companies. How do you feel about that?

MR. SCHOEN. I am quite at odds with that. The professional lumber people in the large industries are doing a splendid job in the South. The lumber industry itself does not employ as many consulting foresters or working foresters with the owners as pulp and paper industry. I might cite the pulp and paper industry in the South as an example. They employ a group of foresters whose main work is to be out with the small owners and advise with the cutting. In years back, the pulp and paper industry had a pretty bad reputation for overcutting. I know from actual checking through our association and from an actual knowledge of what these men are doing that they recommend the best cutting practices, not just for the pulp industry but for growing a timber crop, and I think, generally speaking, Mr. Lind, that statement is a little at odds with the actual practice. There was a time when we might have feared their advice but we are all working together now. We recognize the economic importance of forestry. It is basic.

In the lumber industry today, there are these small mills scattered around but larger mills are not set up today to cut and get out. They are set up with a big investment and they are just as interested as any other group in the small man doing a good job to guarantee permanency to that industry. You know the history of forestry moved from the Northeast into the Middle West and down to the South and then to the west coast. We are past that day. We have reached the last frontier. Now the lumber industry and the pulp and paper industry are all interested in setting up a permanent operating unit that they can continue year after year. It is to their interest and their foresters' interest that the timberland owner do a good job so that industry can go back time after time and secure repeated harvests from those lands. Does that answer your question?

MR. LIND. You must admit that there was some doubt in Mr. Reid's mind and I agree with him because of what has happened in the past.

MR. SCHOEN. The past history is different.

MR. LIND. I am from a section of Pennsylvania where we are very dubious of people like that because of what has happened in the past. I think the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Reid, made a wise decision because he was concerned as to the integrity of those people. Because he was concerned with that, he got excellent advice.

MR. SCHOEN. I will agree with you that in the past there may have been occasions where you would have to take industries' representatives' advice with a grain of salt, but today I think the situation is

entirely changed and I think the harmony between all groups, instead of decreasing, will build up as they overcome some of the past history. We feel that the farm foresters will help to make this friendly relationship even stronger, as indicated by Mr. Reid's testimony.

Mr. LIND. I hope that will happen. Thank you very much.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you for your fine statement, Mr. Schoen. The next witness will be Mr. Hall of the Association of Consulting Foresters. For the record, Mr. Hall, would you not only give your name but what the association is composed of and the service it renders?

**STATEMENT OF ALBERT G. HALL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING FORESTERS**

Mr. HALL. The Association of Consulting Foresters is relatively new. We were just incorporated last month. I think that is significant, however, of the trend in private enterprise in the handling of management problems on small and large timberlands. Our consultants' list is growing. I will discuss that in my presentation. The organization is new. I am serving as the association's representative in Washington. Does that answer your question?

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much. You may proceed with your testimony.

Mr. HALL. I would like to preface my remarks with a little history to recall that professional forestry in this country is just completing its first half-century. During that time, there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of the American people toward their forest resources. For the most part, we are swinging away, as Mr. Schoen has pointed out, from those earlier days of "cut and get out" lumbering into the business of growing trees. Foresters over that period have brought together a wealth of information and sound management techniques which now make forestry an important economic factor in the business of land management. Throughout this development, the United States Forest Service has taken a position of leadership in promoting sound forestry on private forest lands. Under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of May 18, 1937, the Norris-Doxey Act, the various forestry organizations in the States, State agencies dealing with private timberlands were helped through Federal leadership to demonstrate to the small woodland owner that he was able to manage his land if given proper guidance and service and that he could realize permanent income therefrom. It was always my sincere hope that once this fact was proven, the States and the private forestry consultants would go ahead in continuing to supply the service to these woodland owners, as they could with State funds and as a private enterprise. Consulting foresters have been quick to see this opportunity.

At the present time, I am servicing the consultants with a news letter. My list contains 339 names. Those are consulting companies, you might say. Some of them, of course, are just one-man companies. Others employ quite a large number of men. In all, it has been estimated that, from time to time—and it is growing—there are some 900 to 1,400 consultants available if the service is demanded. Under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, I believe the top number of farm foresters has been around 180 to 200. I am pleased to see that each

year, as has been pointed out by Mr. Merrill, I believe, a number of these men will have to establish their own businesses. In addition to the consulting firms on my list, the forest industries have in their employ an increasingly large number of foresters engaged in providing advice and assistance to private, small owners. We have no sound figures as to how many of those men there are but it has been estimated that the number varies somewhere between 300 and 500 men. A few of the States have enlarged their farm forester or private land management staffs well above the number provided for with the funds appropriated under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. That some of these States have seen the desirability of making a charge for technical services and that landowners have been quite able to pay those charges further attests to the economic soundness of putting forestry to work on small woodlands.

At least one State questions the advisability of Federal participation. It now has 18 men working solely on private lands from State funds. I am somewhat disappointed, therefore, in the insistence of a number of the State foresters that the Federal-aid program be continued. Whether they know it or not, forestry has proved it is economically sound on most forest lands. They have helped in establishing the proof. They seem to have overlooked, however, that there is no such thing as free money from the Federal Government. The money they have received from the Secretary of Agriculture must first be collected in their States. Then it returns to them with discounts for collection and administration in order to help them do the job they should be doing themselves. It appears to me that under such a process they increase the cost of forestry. They admit to having sold only half a program in their own States.

I will admit that it is much easier for a group of State foresters to come to Washington and make a case for forestry before a congressional committee than it is for each one of them individually to make a case for sound forestry in his home State. But if State foresters have not realized their own stature, I am willing to admit, also, that we should not yet turn the whole job over to them without continued guidance from the Federal Government.

Since H. R. 7155 would now transfer the activities of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act to a new act known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act and extend its benefits to other than farm lands—I believe that is important, and it has not been brought out so far in the testimony—and place a great deal more of the authority under the State foresters.

It appears to me that the consulting forester, who is engaged in making a living at no expense to the taxpayer, should be given some protection from either Federal or State encroachment in his field.

The bill as now written provides for the carrying out of the provisions of this act under plans to be developed by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with an advisory board of State foresters.

I have a lot of faith in the men in the United States Forest Service under whom these provisions will be administered. But, unfortunately, they are men, mortals, subject to all the perils of mortals, including transfer to other positions within the Department.

We cannot base legislation on personalities existing at the time of its passage. For that reason I, for the Association of Consulting Foresters, recommend the insertion of a provision in the bill to protect the American taxpayer against receiving a low return for his conservation dollar and to protect the professional foresters, who have grown up over the past 50 years to a group of sound businessmen able to make forestry pay.

I would suggest this provision be inserted in section 2, page 3, line 7, by striking out the period at the end of that line and inserting a colon and the words:

Provided, further, That it is the intent of Congress that the authorities conferred under this Act be used essentially on those areas where the economy of the woodlands does not warrant the employment of private consulting foresters by the woodland owner.

Gentlemen, to me that makes sense. During this period when we apparently must convince the State foresters, as well as the woodland owner, that forestry can pay on small holdings, we can make our most effective use of public foresters on those lands which for economic reasons at the present time cannot be serviced by professional men in private enterprise available to do the job.

In this manner we would be advancing forestry in those areas where it is needed worst. We would be employing Federal and State money in what is essentially an educational program. We would be charging the taxpayer less and giving him a greater return for his conservation dollar.

Mr. GRANGER. Do you have that amendment in written form?

Mr. HALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Mr. Hall, is it your opinion that education in the need for sound forestry practices has now progressed so far among the farmers of the country that the maximum demand for consulting forester services is at hand? Is my question clear to you?

Mr. HALL. Do you mean, are we able to keep our consulting foresters busy?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. No, I do not mean that. I happen to have a little place out in Loudoun County, Va., so I will speak about that county. The man who was the county agent up there for a great many years resigned about 2 years ago to become a consulting agricultural adviser. He is now in the employ of about 25 or 30 farmers in Loudoun County who pay him a fairly adequate salary and use his services full time, the year around, to advise them on their agricultural problems.

We have had county agents for years and years. We have spent great deal more time and attention devising scientific ways of producing row crops and tilled crops than we have in educating people how to produce good forests. Yet, in spite of all that education and all the free assistance they can get—we have another county agent up there and a Soil Conservation man and the ACP, and so on—in spite of all that, these men only 2 or 3 years ago persuaded this man to take this job as a private consulting agriculturalist.

The question I am asking is this: Do you believe that education in forestry has proceeded now to such a point that more free education is not in itself going to produce more demand for skilled private assistance in forestry? In other words, do you not think that the provisions of this bill will actually make more jobs for consulting

foresters 5, 10, or 15 years from now than they would have if a bill such as this were not enacted?

Mr. HALL. I think you are entirely right if we are able to keep the educational process directed to those areas, as I have indicated in that proposed insertion in the bill, where it is not economically possible for the man to hire a consultant himself. Actually, what this educational process will do, if it is directed that way, will be to take lands now of low value where the man cannot obtain a return on them this year or maybe next year. He may be hesitant to put in the amount of time and the money required for a crop 10 years hence. He is still a good risk for the consultant, but he has not been sold on it.

Mr. SUTTON. But your amount is in direct contradiction to what you just said, is it not?

Mr. HALL. I believe not, sir.

Mr. SUTTON. In other words, you want just the small farmers to get the benefit of this, and a fellow like Dr. Willis would not receive any help.

Mr. HALL. Dr. Willis said he was a retired surgeon. I believe that Dr. Willis found, as he came up through the profession, as most of us do, that we very often have to service jobs or patients who have not the ability to pay, but we do it, anyway. It would occur to me that the doctor might have been in a position to pay for that service that he received from the State. He departed from the practice he would have followed in the medical profession and went to what you might call socialized medicine.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. I would like to follow that up a little more, Mr. Hall. Let me use a personal example again, if you will forgive me. I believe there is a complementary action here. I believe this kind of work is going to make work for consulting foresters, and I will give you a personal example of it again.

On my place I have had a State forester once. He spent about half a day with me and walked over the place. I would guess that I have about 40 or 50 acres of woods. It is not timberland. It has some nice timber on it, walnut, poplar, locust, and oak. I would like to have him over there again, but I hesitate to ask him. He came over there and spent almost a whole day with me, and I know he has several counties and a lot of people to serve. I hesitate to ask him to come.

I would estimate that there are in Loudoun County anywhere from six to nine hundred landowners who have farms comparable to mine where there is some timber. In my own case, if you know a consulting forester in that part of the country that I can hire for a reasonable fee, I will hire him for a day to go over that farm with me. That is a bona fide offer. I believe that there are, as I say, several other landowners in that part of the country who are similarly situated. I think that just a little education from the State forester as to what can be done with their woods will encourage them to take the same position I do.

I know that it would be worth money to me to have a skilled man go over the place with me again.

Mr. HALL. I think you are quite right in saying that this type of education will convince landowners like you that there is a place for

sound economic land management and create the atmosphere in which a consultant can work. I am quite in agreement with that. My aim in supporting this bill with a proposed change is to get into the record the thought that is the intent of the bill and not to service in competition with available professional help.

Mr. GRANGER. How would you define an area? You say "in an area where the economy of the woodland does not warrant" employment of a private consultant.

Mr. HALL. I toyed with that problem myself, Mr. Granger. You cannot define an area. There are areas in this country where 10 acres is a good economic possibility. There are other areas where on 100 acres a man would probably lose his shirt if he tried to do something with it and expected to get a return within the next 10 or 15 years. It has to be worked out on the basis of economics.

Farm foresters know the economics of timberland as well as I do. They know whether what they are going to do in an area is going to return to a man a profit over his investment and whether that investment is large enough to warrant his employing someone else.

Mr. LIND. Mr. Hall, do the foresters that you have in your organization work by the day for a standardized fee or do you make a percentage?

Mr. HALL. It varies. For the most part, they are on a daily fee basis. But when you approach a small owner you cannot work on a daily fee basis. Maybe your fee is too high. You will have to work on a percentage of cut. That varies. There is no standard. We have not fixed any prices in the consulting forestry practice.

Mr. LIND. Thank you.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Hall.

Mr. McARDLE, we will hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF R. E. McARDLE, ASSISTANT CHIEF, UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Mr. McARDLE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Watts, the Chief of the Forest Service, had hoped to be here today and add his testimony to the need for this type of work. He called me yesterday and said that the doctor had told him to stay in bed and he wanted me to express his regret at not being able to be here today. You will recall that twice in the past year he has testified very forcefully in favor of such work as this.

Mr. GRANGER. The committee is very sorry to hear of Mr. Watts' illness. This committee thinks very highly of him and especially of the intelligent way he handles the affairs in his office.

Mr. McARDLE. Mr. Chairman, it has not been possible in the time you have given us to clear your request for a report on this bill through the Department and through the Bureau of the Budget. However, the Department has rendered reports twice in the last year on very similar legislation. My testimony will be, I think, entirely consistent with those reports and very probably consistent with the report which you will get from the Department in the course of time.

I am not going to take your time today in any lengthy argument about the need for this legislation. That has been discussed many times before and at the hearing on your bill, H. R. 2296, last year, that matter was gone into at considerable length. I will simply say

that this bill, H. R. 7155, deals with one aspect of Federal-State cooperation in forestry. It provides for technical assistance in forest management to farmers and other small forest-land owners, and it provides somewhat comparable technical assistance and advice to primary processors of forest products. I should mention also that this work, for the most part, has already been in progress for the past 10 or 12 years.

It is not stated in this bill, but I think it is fairly obvious that the work contemplated is aimed almost entirely at the small forest-land owner and the small processor of forest products. As I said earlier, I believe the need for this type of work has been very impressively demonstrated by the work that has already gone on during the past 10 or 12 years.

I believe I could be most helpful to your committee this morning if I use my time to call attention to some features of the bill that you probably would want to know about.

One of these is that the Norris-Doxey Act, the cooperative farm forestry act of 1937, would be repealed. The Norris-Doxey Act authorizes Federal-State participation in forest planting, in farm forestry extension, in farm forestry research, and in service assistance in forest management such as Mr. Sikes' bill, H. R. 7155, contemplates.

Public Law 392 which resulted from the enactment of H. R. 2296 takes care of the planting aspect and it takes care of the farm forestry extension aspect. Farm forestry research can be handled very well under the provisions of the McSweeney-McNary Act.

There is no request from the Department for the fiscal year 1951 for money to be appropriated under the Norris-Doxey Act for farm forestry research. It is my understanding that whether or not the Norris-Doxey Act is repealed it is the intention to transfer the research activities formerly carried under the Norris-Doxey Act to this other legislation. The farm forestry extension and the planting items are now carried under the Clarke-McNary Act. That leaves in the Norris-Doxey Act only this service assistance in forest management, which is not now better provided under some other legislation.

The chief points of difference between H. R. 7155 and the Norris-Doxey Act are that the Norris-Doxey Act provides only for farmers and it provides only, so far as this type of work is concerned, for assistance in forest management. It does not include work with processors of forest products. The Norris-Doxey Act authorizes also direct Federal action in default of State cooperation. H. R. 7155 does not make a similar authorization.

Mr. GRANGER. On that point, under the Norris-Doxey Act, the authorization there is an out and out appropriation by the Federal Government without demanding cooperative funds from the State?

Mr. McARDLE. The Norris-Doxey Act itself did not require matching of State funds but subsequent legislation did require 50-50 matching of the Federal funds. That was the so-called organic act of the Department of 1944.

Mr. GRANGER. Under the Norris-Doxey Act, the section we are repealing did require State matching, is that right?

Mr. McARDLE. Yes. For any work which was done in cooperation with the State. However, the Federal Government could, in default of cooperation by the State, spend Federal funds for that purpose.

MR. GRANGER. What do you mean by default?

MR. McARDLE. We have never had to define it, Mr. Granger, fortunately. It means where the Department would consider that such work was absolutely essential, that the Congress would want it done, but the State would refuse to participate. Fortunately and happily, that occasion has never arisen.

Our own policy on this particular activity is that if the State cannot participate the Federal Government will not. In fact, at the moment we have four contracts with States where in the early days of the Norris-Doxey Act the Federal Government was putting up all of the money on an offset basis. The State did not actually contribute cash to this project. The State was contributing an equivalent amount of cash to work which was closely related to this and could be considered as offsetting funds.

We took the attitude that if the State could not actually contribute funds to this project the Federal Government should not be contributing funds. We have withdrawn Federal employees who formerly were acting as farm foresters in those States. As of today there are no Federal employees among the farm foresters. They are all State employees. Under the terms of H. R. 7155 they would continue to be State employees.

Furthermore, H. R. 7155 requires that whatever work is done would be in accordance with a plan of action agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and the State forester, or the equivalent State official.

I think that plan is a rather important feature of H. R. 7155. That plan would take into account, for example, such things as the extent of the Federal financial participation in each State. It would take up the matter of how the work is to be done in that State and agreement that competent technicians would be assigned to the work. It would establish general standards covering the amount and character of the assistance that would be given to any forest owner or processor without charge and what precautions would be taken to avoid competition with private consulting foresters where such services are available. It would cover the extent and character of services to be provided directly by the Federal Government with appropriations made under this bill when such assistance is needed and would not or could not be handled through the States.

MR. GRANGER. Will you permit me there to ask you a question?

Under the provisions of this bill has the Secretary or the Forest Service, maintained sufficient supervision over the appropriation to justify the expenditure of Federal funds as far as the Bureau of the Budget is concerned?

MR. McARDLE. In my opinion, the department has, Mr. Granger, enough authority to assure adequate supervision as the bill now stands. I do not believe that I could give you that assurance if some of the changes that have been suggested are made.

MR. GRANGER. It is no secret that all of us have talked this matter over many times. As I know it, the position of Mr. Watts has been that he did not want the Federal Government to lose all supervision of Federal funds. I think it has been your position, and this seems to be one of the bones of contention in the dispute here. What concessions have you made that still maintain the jurisdiction of the federally appropriated funds in connection with the compromise that has been made?

Mr. McARDLE. In some respects, Mr. Granger—and I am not sure I am answering your question specifically—the Federal Government has gone quite far, it seems to me, in agreeing to sit down with the individual States and work out a plan for the program in each State.

Under the terms of this bill the Federal Government may spend the amounts needed for adequate supervision but could not spend any money directly beyond that needed for administration in any State unless this is covered in the plan drawn up for each State and agreed upon between the Department and the State forester. The amount of money to be used for administration is not specified in the bill. For those who fear too much may be used for administration I should point out that this amount is determined annually by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of State foresters.

There is another check, in that we appear annually before the Appropriations Committee of the Congress. There is still another check coming before that, in that we appear before the Office of Budget and Finance of the Secretary and following that before the Budget Bureau itself. I believe that along that route there is enough check and counter-check to make sure that the Federal Government is spending enough to get wise administration, yet not spending too much.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you. That answers my question.

Mr. McARDLE. In my opinion that system would amply safeguard the interests of both the Federal Government and the State governments in this matter.

At the present time we are following the practice in the Clark-McNary fire-protection fund, which amounts, as you know, to \$9,000,000 of sitting down each year with either the executive committee of the Association of State Foresters or a special committee and discussing not only the individual State allotments but the amounts to be withheld by the Federal Government for administration and for services which all of the State foresters want and which can be obtained much more cheaply through the Federal Government than if the money is apportioned to each individual State. One example is the current forest-fire-prevention campaign. I estimate that it would cost 5 or 10 times as much money if the fire-prevention campaign were handled as 44 separate campaigns.

However, all along the line, with the checks by the Budget Bureau and the committees in Congress, I think there is ample safeguard.

Mr. Chairman, that about ends my presentation except that I think I ought to say that the authorization given in the Norris-Doxey Act is not increased in H. R. 7155. I testified before you last year that a larger amount was needed for this work. I want to make it clear that my position and the position of the Forest Service—and I believe the Department will take that position also—is unchanged that this is not sufficient to do the total job that needs to be done.

Mr. SUTTON. How much would you recommend?

Mr. McARDLE. We have estimated that it would take probably \$6,000,000. That does not mean that that would go on forever. I so testified last year. Somewhere there will come a place when the need for this type of service will taper off. I do not see that point being reached in the next few years.

Perhaps I should emphasize, Mr. Chairman, two other things. One is that most of the work under this bill, as has been stated before, would be done by State employees. Any work to be done by Federal employees would have to be agreed upon in the State plan. I want to mention also about consulting foresters. I cannot speak for the States on this matter, but I do want to speak on behalf of the Department. I read now from some guidelines which were issued in August of 1947 as a first attempt with the States toward development of a manual that the Federal and State governments would use for handling the work now being done under the Norris-Doxey Act. This has been in the process of trial and revision. I hope that in another year or so we can formally issue it as something that all of us can go by.

In this 1947 statement appears this comment under heading No. 6, entitled "Competition With Private Foresters" [reading]:

The policy of the Forest Service is to encourage the rapid development of a sound, effective, and practical business in private consulting forestry. In some parts of the Nation, consulting and private managerial fields for foresters have been well developed.

This statement goes on to give specific instances of this development and says [reading]:

All such opportunities for private forestry should be encouraged. In areas where private consulting foresters are available, our policy is to refer landowners to them whenever and as soon as the landowner is sold enough on forestry to be willing to pay for the services of a private forester. If the landowner with a problem suitable for a consultant is unwilling to hire a private consultant, the public forester will work with the landowner for no more than the average period he spends on any one property within his project area. This should be sufficient time to convince the landowner who can, but is reluctant to hire a private forester, that professional forestry services are well worth reasonable fees.

Under heading No. 7, entitled "Fees" is the statement [reading]:

Only that part of the Norris-Doxey forester's time spent on free assistance will be reimbursable by the Federal Government. One main purpose of the Norris-Doxey Act is to make available technical forestry assistance to small landowners, many of whom cannot afford to pay private consultants. Also, it is the policy of the Department to encourage the development of the field of private forestry consultants.

There is more in these guidelines bearing on that point, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to read into the record that policy of the Department which, if I have anything to say about it, will continue to be the policy of the Forest Service in administering the Norris-Doxey Act or any act which takes its place. I think the development of the private consulting forestry field is one of the significant things in this country today.

You asked earlier whether or not there would be opportunities for foresters in this country in the future, with the large number that are now in the forestry schools. In my opinion, unless we can develop this private forestry consultant field, there may not be enough jobs for all of the foresters being turned out of the schools. I have a very personal interest in that. I have one son who is now nearly ready to graduate from a forestry school and another going next year. I certainly want to stimulate anything which is going to increase the opportunities for them to obtain employment.

We have found that the rise in opportunities for consultants who are working with these small landowners has proceeded almost simul-

taneously with the development of this particular type of public assistance. Mr. Heimbürger brought that out a moment ago and I can testify that what he said is exactly true. This parallel development is not coincidence. I see no reason why public foresters who would be operating under the Norris-Doxey Act or under the provisions of H. R. 7155 should not continue to stimulate the development of jobs for private consulting foresters. I do not know if I have spoken plainly enough, Mr. Granger, to make my position clear on that point, but if I have not I will be glad to amplify it.

Mr. GRANGER. I think you have made it very clear, as far as I am concerned. Mr. Heimbürger has a question.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Mr. McArdle, in going back to the consultation, as provided in the bill, with the representatives of the State foresters, will these consultations on how the program is to be handled take place before a request for funds is submitted to the Bureau of the Budget or will it take place afterward, or both?

Mr. McARDLE. I am glad you brought that up, Mr. Heimbürger, because I forgot to mention it myself. It is my understanding that the appropriation and budgetary processes would have to continue as at present. Congress might even act on appropriations before the conference with State foresters takes place. However, that would be of no great consequence, as far as I can see. The point that I think needs to be emphasized is that no money could be allotted to any State or spent in any State until that conference has taken place. Would you mind if I asked Mr. Mynatt of the Solicitor's Office if I am correct in that interpretation?

Mr. MYNATT. That is correct. The bill as now drafted would permit that consultation at any time, but because of the budgetary processes it would probably be held after the appropriations bill had been approved by Congress.

Mr. McARDLE. I think we have a pretty good working outline in the procedure that is now used in the Clark-McNary Act for the cooperative fire protection funds. That annual conference with State foresters takes place anywhere from March to June or July. It depends on how soon the States have all of the information that is needed in order to apply the allotment formula. It depends also on whether or not Congress has passed the Agriculture appropriations bill, or whether it seems likely to pass fairly soon. This year we will have a preliminary conference on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month. It may be necessary to hold another conference, but I believe we now have in hand enough information for talking this over.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. In other words, your request for appropriation will be based upon what you know of the past program in the various States and what you anticipate they need to do and will be able to do in the coming year. Then I assume that this meeting you will soon hold will be on the basis of whether or not you get what you ask for; is that correct?

Mr. McARDLE. That is right.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Then if the amount finally appropriated turns out to be different, can you apply a formula to the amount you do get, or is another meeting necessary?

Mr. McARDLE. Sometimes another meeting is necessary, but we can figure it on several alternative amounts, with recommendations to make necessary changes if there is a change in appropriations as finally

made. Perhaps I should again emphasize with respect to H. R. 7155 that even though Congress has appropriated the money, still no money would be available for spending in any State until this advisory board has met and until there are State plans.

Mr. GRANGER. Do you mean after the appropriation is made?

Mr. McARDLE. As things would actually work out, Mr. Granger, the advisory board would probably meet before Congress had appropriated the funds. We also would go ahead with working out individual State plans and all would be in readiness. I was merely emphasizing the fact that those two things are required by the bill, irrespective of what appropriations are made.

Mr. GRANGER. Is that the reason you have this proviso on line 4?

Mr. McARDLE. You doubtless refer to the language [reading]:

It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to cooperate—and so on?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McARDLE. There are very good reasons why the Department would like to see such language in this bill. As you know, we are now cooperating with many hundreds and thousands of private companies and private persons in such things as the cooperative sustained yield units on the national forests, in various research projects, and in a great many other ways are working with private individuals. A resort owner who has a special-use permit in one of the national forests may want our road crew to blade his short-approach road while we are doing maintenance work on the main road. Or we may want to insist that a resort have signs uniform with the other signs which the Forest Service puts up in that area so that they will not be unsightly. We can require him to have such signs made, but he may have no way of getting them made. We might be able under our existing authority to provide him with those signs, provided he would reimburse the Government for the cost of making them. We do not want any misunderstanding to develop that all of those very helpful forms of cooperation are not going to continue. I do not believe anyone would have any objection to those being continued. I could name additional types of direct cooperation with private persons.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much, Mr. McArdle, for your statement. You are always very helpful to the committee.

Are there any other persons here today who are here for the purpose of making a statement?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Moore, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Consulting Foresters. I would like to be heard.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MOORE, SECRETARY-TREASURER, ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING FORESTERS

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, this proposed bill is a rewriting and reworking, as has been said before, of section 4 of H. R. 2296. In the opinion of the consulting foresters, this represents a serious threat to our businesses, businesses which have in some cases been built up over a period of more than 30 years. The earliest list of consulting foresters I have at hand was issued by the American Tree Association in 1924, and listed 36 firms. The Journal of Forestry in September

1945 listed 27 firms composed in whole or in part of members of the Society of American Foresters. In February 1949 the list contained 162 names of firms, and the latest list which has already been referred to contains the names of 339 firms which do consulting forestry work. We have not been able to make a complete check, but we have serious doubts as to whether this list is nearly complete. A statement has been made that the free services of farm foresters, extension foresters, and other Government-employed foresters create work for consultants and refer business to them. This may be true in some instances, but the reports of the members of the association do not always substantiate the claim.

A firm of consulting foresters which specializes in photogrammetry solicited by letter every pulp and paper company in Canada and the United States east of the Rockies, they received inquiries and replies from 60 percent of all those firms solicited. Every company which showed interest was visited and solicited by a member of the firm. They have in the past year been able to get not one job in the field because, they tell us, the work was handled by the Forest Service at little or no cost to the companies concerned. I was pleased to hear Mr. McArdle quote his policy statement regarding referring work to consultants. In this connection we have been advised of one corporate owner with 50,000 acres who has evidently been unwilling to pay for forestry services and so that work was done without charge by one of the programs designed to aid the small owner. Many other similar cases can be stated.

Another program designed to help farmers did the work on a tract of more than 400 acres, not in any way connected with a farm, owned by an estate, which had no farm holdings. The estate sold the timber property for more than \$12,000. Both properties were well within areas served by consultants and these instances could be multiplied endlessly. The indisputable fact is that the consultants themselves feel they can sell their services and handle their work, but they cannot compete with free or subsidized services. We are anxious to avoid this competition and be protected from it.

I had some figures, Mr. Chairman, questioning some of the statistics that have been used to support this program, but in view of the lateness of the hour, I will ask your permission to file a supplementary statement rather than read that rather long statement at this time.

Mr. GRANGER. You may file a statement.

Mr. MOORE. It has been stated that the purpose of this bill is to aid the small owner. Yet I fail to find the word "small" in the bill. It seems to us that a minimum requirement should be the use of the word "small" in the bill and a definition of it. Many firms of consulting foresters are making a specialty of handling small areas. I know of two firms which hire foresters individually, put him in an area and pay him a salary and expenses to develop the work among the small owners and then the field foresters gets a percentage of the profits in addition to his salary and expenses.

The statement is occasionally made that the work in this field has resulted from the Norris-Doxey Act and the Clark-McNary Act, that many of the foresters get their training in one of these programs and then move into the consulting field. Actually, we believe the development of the consulting field has paralleled more closely the Nation's

economic development and the improvement in general economic conditions. There is no question about some young foresters having secured valuable experience as State and Federal employees. So do many attorneys secure valuable experience as attorneys from municipalities and political subdivisions, from State and Federal regulatory bodies but I have never heard that given as an excuse for asking Congress to subsidize a program of free legal aid for all individuals who do not wish to pay for their legal training.

We do not argue that the average layman is any better acquainted with the technicalities and details of the law than he is with the technical details of forestry, but would that circumstance be considered a reason for advocating that the Congress pass a bill subsidizing legal services in competition with practicing attorneys? We feel that we as consulting foresters have a case which is identical. Mr. McArdle stated that this work would not go on forever. May I suggest that a cut-off date might be included in the bill.

Thank you.

(The further statement referred to by Mr. Moore is as follows:)

This brief supplemental statement will be largely a comment on statistics which have been offered to the committee as evidence to support the need for the services offered under the proposed bill.

The witnesses testifying in favor of the proposed bill made repeated reference to the 4,222,100 properties which are in "small" ownership. May I respectfully point out the term "small" is misleading for it includes all properties with an area of less than 5,000 acres. Last year the Congress by amending section 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act provided greatly increased funds for the purpose of giving the type of service required by the owners of farm woodlands through the agriculture extension services of the land-grant colleges. The Forest Service estimates, in Miscellaneous Publication 668, that 40 percent of the total forest-land ownership is in farm woodlands which have already been taken care of by Congress. There remains only 1,000,000 owners of small nonfarm properties (USDA Misc. Publication 668, p. 7) instead of the 4,222,100 owners which is the figure usually given by the proponents of the bill.

It should also be pointed out that for those owners within soil-conservation districts another and very complete program is available at the expense of the Federal Government and that too is under the direct administration of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Forest Service has recently cast doubt on the accuracy of the basic small ownership figures, 4,222,100, which have been quoted so frequently. In an article in the *Journal of Forestry* for January 1950 Sam Guttenberg, a forest economist of the United States Forest Service, points out the fundamental fallacy in the arguments of those who advocate more and more "free" aid and services for the owners of "small" areas of forest land under the various State and Federal programs; fallacies which some of the advocates of these programs have consistently disregarded and ignored in their unremitting efforts to build and expand this program.

As a basis for his discussion of the element of "time-preference" in establishing the interest rate Guttenberg quotes F. A. Fetter who says: "Powerful and universal impulses work in favor of present gratification; man's provision for the future occurs only when imagination, reason, habit due to long training, and a strong will to pursue a distant object hold these impulses in check." Guttenberg applies this quotation and his summation of other authorities on economics, such authorities as Cassell, Ely & Wehrwein, to the time-preference problem as it applies to interest rates and forest management. He then reaches the following conclusion: "It follows that time-preference varies from person to person and year to year, depending principally upon the degree to which current personal income and assets satisfy current personal wants. The small landowner whose income has never equaled his basic current wants would have little or no resistance to selling

stumpage now rather than later. Therefore, he is willing not only to accept a low stumpage price but also to destroy his growing stock in order to get his fractional part of its worth. Educational programs in forestry aimed at such owners can have but very slight hopes of success." And from his summary: "Where the small owner has a high time-preference rate, it may be impossible to interest him in good forest management as a business venture."

An interesting and informative discussion and viewpoint on this whole problem of "free" aid can be found in *Economics of Forestry* published by T. Y. Crowell in New York in 1902. This classic work was written by the late Dr. B. E. Fernow who was the first technical forester employed by the United States of America. Dr. Fernow showed that the system had failed in the past and at the same time foresaw continued pressure for the expansion of its use. He pointed out its dangers in a discussion of the problem that has proved to be astonishingly accurate. I quote beginning on page 244: "In addition to these educational methods which incite private activities in the right direction by indirect means, namely, by increase of knowledge, there are more direct ameliorative or promotive methods to be found in bounties which are given to aid private endeavor in pursuit of private industry."

"These may take the form of assisting by * * * making working plans or otherwise specifically assisting in private forest management beyond the giving of general information * * *."

"We are approaching in these methods closely to paternalism, when the State is doing for the individual what the individual could or should do for himself, when the State is doing more than providing opportunity for individual activity; at least the danger of transcending proper policy and abusing public interest is always present with these methods."

"It is, therefore, necessary to scrutinize much more carefully the conditions under which proper policy is subserved by them. Curiously enough, these paternal methods have found much more favor and are more extensively used in our country than in the European countries, which are usually charged with the opprobrium of paternalism; and in spite of the fact that the results have been rather disappointing, the advocates of these methods continue successfully to impress their opinions upon legislatures."

As so ably pointed out in the evidence given before your committee by Mr. R. A. Colgan, Jr., executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, and Mr. A. G. Hall, executive vice president of the Association of Consulting Foresters, this bill may offer serious competition to the professional consulting foresters who are now in business. They urged that the work under the bill be confined to areas of land which cannot for economic reasons be serviced by professional men in private enterprise. Mr. Hall offered an amendment to that effect. Mr. R. E. McArdle, of the United States Forest Service, agreed with the gentlemen mentioned that any Federal participation should ultimately be withdrawn. May I, therefore, reiterate the suggestion I made in my oral testimony and respectfully suggest that a date when the proposed authorization will be automatically terminated be inserted in the proposed bill together with the amendment suggested by Mr. Hall.

Mr. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

I have a letter here from one of our colleagues, Mr. Charles E. Bennett, of Florida, who has submitted for the record a statement which appears to be in opposition to H. R. 7155. Without objection, it will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1950.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: A number of my constituents have contacted me with regard to H. R. 7155, on which the Granger subcommittee is today holding hearings. These constituents are consulting foresters, and they are concerned over the possible effect of H. R. 7155 on their activities as private professional businessmen. They state that they believe that Federal and State aids of the technical and professional nature should be confined to those landowners who, at the present

time, need further education to the economic possibilities of good timber management and to those where the present economy of the situation does not warrant their employing professional services at their own expense. They have also expressed the belief that if the language of the bill could be made to indicate that it is the intent of Congress to provide free aids essentially to the class indicated above, that the Federal and State money could be spent more effectively in advancing forestry and that taxpayers would not have to bear the burden of paying for services provided for individuals who are capable of absorbing service charges from the profits on their marketable products.

I understand that the following insertion is proposed for H. R. 7155:

In section 2, page 3, line 7, strike out the period at the end of that line, insert a semicolon and the words, "*Provided further*, That it is the intent of Congress that the authorities conferred under this act be used essentially on those areas where the economy of the woodlands does not warrant the employment of private consulting foresters by the woodland owner."

I am advised that it is not the intent of the United States Forest Service to provide free services in competition with professional consultants. It has been called to my attention that H. R. 7155 places a major portion of the responsibilities of carrying out the act on State foresters.

It is strongly felt that a provision protecting the consultants and the taxpayers should be included in H. R. 7155, and I will deeply appreciate the committee's careful consideration of including such a provision.

I regret that having to be away from Washington has prevented my personally appearing before your committee in regard to H. R. 7155, but I know that the foregoing letter will receive the usual thoughtful attention your committee affords all matters.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Member of Congress.

Mr. GRANGER. Is there any other person who came here for the purpose of testifying? If not, the committee will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 p. m., the committee went into executive session.)

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Boston; and Andrew W. Anderson, Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. James Boyd, Director, Bureau of Mines, appeared in justification of 1951 estimates for the Bureau of Mines; and Thomas B. Nolan, Acting Director, Geological Survey, on 1951 estimates for the Geological Survey. Hearings continue tomorrow.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 12—NLRB

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Committee received further testimony in support of the adoption of S. Res. 248, which would disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan No. 12, relative to NLRB, with particular reference to transfer of duties of the Office of General Counsel to the Chairman of the NLRB, from the following witnesses: Hoyt Steele, committee on labor relations, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Alexander E. Wilson, attorney, of Atlanta; Lambert H. Miller, counsel, National Association of Manufacturers, Washington; and James D. Marshall, assistant managing director, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Washington. Hearings continue tomorrow.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee on Finance: Committee met in executive session to continue marking up for reporting H. R. 6000, to extend and improve the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, and to amend the public-assistance and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, but made no announcement of action taken. Committee meets again on this bill on April 10.

It voted to report the nomination of John O'Keefe to be collector of customs at Pembina, N. Dak.

STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Committee on Foreign Relations: Continuing hearings in pursuance of S. Res. 230, to authorize the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate alleged disloyalty of certain State Department personnel, the subcommittee heard the following officials discuss the loyalty program and the procedures used thereunder for checking loyalty of Government employees: Donald Nicholson, Chief,

Division of Security, Office of Consular Affairs; Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow, Chairman of State Department Loyalty Security Board; and Seth Richardson, Chairman of Loyalty Review Board, Civil Service Commission. Hearings continue tomorrow when Owen J. Latimore will testify.

FISHERIES

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee continued hearings on S. 2801, to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries of February 8, 1949, receiving testimony generally in opposition to the bill from the following witnesses, who suggested amendments: Patrick McHugh, secretary-treasurer, Atlantic Fishermen's Union, AFL, Boston; Capt. Rudolph Matland, skipper of a fishing trawler; and Thomas D. Rice, executive secretary, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., Boston, in behalf of Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS— PERSONNEL

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee met in executive session to consider personnel problems. It adopted a set of "rules of fair procedure" for its hearings. Subcommittee meets again tomorrow.

CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL POLICY, AND EFFICIENCY RATINGS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee held further hearings on S. 2111, revising personnel policy governing the Civil Service Commission and the pay administration policy of the executive branch, and received testimony in support of the bill from Matthew Devine, partner of Cresop, McCormick & Patet, maintenance engineers, New York. Harry M. Leet, Government Workers Union, CIO, Washington, appeared in opposition to the bill. Robert J. Lacklen, personnel officer, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, discussed the efficiency rating proposal submitted by the Civil Service Commission, but suggested a new one in its stead.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Twenty-two public bills, H. R. 8018-8039; six private bills, H. R. 8040-8045; and five resolutions, H. J. Res. 451 and 452, and H. Res. 539-541, were introduced.

Pages 4843-4844

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

Conference report on H. R. 4692, to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who

served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II (H. Rept. 1880);

H. Res. 436, authorizing additional \$50,000 for House Select Committee on Small Business (H. Rept. 1881);

H. Res. 461, providing for study to be made of the need for a conveyor belt between Capitol and House Office Buildings (H. Rept. 1882);

H. Con. Res. 125, authorizing Committee on Judiciary to have printed 5,000 copies of hearings on Study of Monopoly Power (H. Rept. 1883);

H. R. 5943, approving \$200 marker for grave of Constantino Brumidi (artist who painted many decorations in Capitol) (H. Rept. 1884);

H. Con. Res. 186, authorizing placing of statue of Brigham Young to Statuary Hall (H. Rept. 1885);

H. Res. 535, to pay 6 months' salary and \$350 toward defraying funeral expenses of a recently deceased House employee (H. Rept. 1886);

H. Con. Res. 192, authorizing Committee on Ways and Means to have printed 1,000 additional copies of hearings relative to revenue revision (H. Rept. 1887);

H. R. 7941, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways (H. Rept. 1888);

H. R. 6278, to make cancer and all malignant neoplastic diseases reportable to the D. C. Health Officer (H. Rept. 1889);

H. R. 7623, authorizing D. C. Commissioners to appoint to the District Boxing Commission a retired member of the Metropolitan Police force (H. Rept. 1890);

H. R. 7881, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia (H. Rept. 1891); and

Conference report on S. 2734, to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians (H. Rept. 1892). Page 4843

Conference report on S. 2246, to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 1893). Pages A2741-A2756

Administrative Resolutions: The House today considered and adopted the following resolutions from the Committee on House Administration:

H. Res. 436, authorizing additional \$50,000 for House Select Committee on Small Business.

H. Res. 461, providing for study to be made of the need for a conveyor belt between Capitol and House Office Buildings.

H. Con. Res. 125, authorizing Committee on Judiciary to have printed 5,000 copies of hearings on Study of Monopoly Power.

H. R. 5943, approving \$200 marker for grave of Constantino Brumidi (artist who painted many decorations in Capitol).

H. Con. Res. 186, authorizing placing of statue of Brigham Young in Statuary Hall.

H. Res. 535, to pay 6 months' salary and \$350 toward defraying funeral expenses of a recently deceased House employee.

H. Con. Res. 192, authorizing Committee on Ways and Means to have printed 1,000 additional copies of hearings relative to revenue revision. Pages 4790-4792

Military Housing: Adopted committee amendments and passed H. R. 7846, to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations. Page 4793

General Appropriations: Continued consideration of H. R. 7786, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and debated the measure for nearly 4 hours before adjourning. Pages 4794-4835

Order of Business: By unanimous-consent request, it was agreed that general debate on H. R. 7786, the general appropriation bill for 1951, be concluded when the House adjourns on Thursday; also that the appropriation bill have priority over all other privileged business, except conference reports, until final disposition of the measure. Page 4835

Bill Rereferred: The Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H. R. 743, a private bill, which was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Page 4836

Housing: Permission was granted that conferees have until midnight to file a conference report on S. 2246, proposing amendments to the National Housing Act affecting mortgage insurance (H. Rept. 1893). Pages 4835, A2741-A2756

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 5:49 p. m., until Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will observe Pan American Day and continue to debate H. R. 7786, the general appropriation bill for 1951.

Committee Meetings

LAND TRANSFERS—FORESTRY—RICE

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered reported favorably to the House:

H. R. 5913, exchange of certain Federal lands in Ross County, Ohio;

H. R. 4969, conveyance by the Agriculture Department of certain lands in Perry and Yell Counties, Ark., to the Department of the Army;

H. R. 7155, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest-land owners; and

H. R. 7700, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

D. C. RECREATION

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Recreation held executive consideration of H. R. 5968, to vest in the D. C. Commissioners control over all public swimming pools, playgrounds, and parks situated in the District of Columbia. Took no action on the bill and adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

EDUCATION AID

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittees Nos. 1 and 2 held further executive considera-

COOPERATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREST LANDOWNERS

MAY 3, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7155]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The bill reported herewith (H. R. 7155) completes the revision of the laws relating to Federal-State cooperation in forestry programs which was started last year by this committee. The purpose of this bill is to set up a carefully planned program of technical assistance to forest landowners. The bill also repeals the Norris-Doxey Act (act of May 18, 1937) since all the substantial and useful portions of that act have now been restated in later legislation. The authorization of \$2,500,000 annually for the program is the same as the authorization in the act being repealed.

For the past 25 years the basic authority for cooperative Federal-State activity in forestry has been the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924. This act provides in separate sections for such cooperative forest activities as fire protection, the collection of forest-tree seeds and the production and distribution of tree seedlings, educational programs, and technical assistance to private landowners in understanding the value of their forest resources and the management of those resources in a proper and profitable manner. From time to time since 1924, there have been various other laws, and certain general authorizations in appropriation acts, which have provided additional authority and funds for this general type of work. Among the major

acts in this connection have been the McNary-McSweeney Act of 1928, dealing primarily with research, and the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937 dealing in general with the subject of technical assistance to farmers in the operation and management of woodlands. Other similar authority has been contained more or less incidentally in other acts, most of it duplicating or overlapping to some extent that contained in the three acts referred to.

HISTORY OF THE BILL

In the first session of the Eighty-first Congress this committee reported favorably and the House adopted a bill (H. R. 2296) clarifying, broadening, and improving the laws relating to cooperative forestry activities by amending the Clarke-McNary Act and repealing directly and by implication certain of the other acts referred to. Section 1 of that bill provided for an enlarged fire-protection program. Section 2 amended and improved that section of the Clarke-McNary Act dealing with the production and distribution of forest tree seedlings. Section 3 revised and clarified that section of the Clarke-McNary Act dealing with educational programs relating to forestry. Section 4 provided for a separate and distinct program of technical assistance to forest landowners and sawmill operators for the purpose of conserving, improving, and maintaining the Nation's timber supplies. Section 5 repealed the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937. Section 6 provided that only those funds appropriated under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act could be used for the fire-prevention programs authorized by that act, repealing by implication the duplicating authorizations contained in several other statutes.

In the Senate, sections 4 and 5 (the sections establishing the technical assistance program and repealing the Norris-Doxey Act) were stricken from the bill. While the Senate appeared to agree with the principles of section 4, the conferees for that body would not agree to the wording of the section as it appeared in the bill and in order that the sections upon which there was agreement might be enacted, the House conferees agreed to the elimination of section 4. Section 5 repealing the Norris-Doxey Act had to be eliminated also, in order that the programs now in operation under that act should not be discontinued pending the enactment of a new law similar to section 4 of H. R. 2296. The other sections of that bill have since become law.

Immediately following the conference in which the House conferees agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill, Representative Granger the chairman of the subcommittee responsible for the bill in the House, contacted the agencies and organizations most interested in this section of the bill and asked them to try to work out together language which would carry out the wishes of Congress in this matter and which would meet with the approval of all interested groups. The bill reported herewith is the result of a long series of conferences, negotiations, and compromises between these groups. Those primarily concerned are the United States Forest Service, the Association of State Foresters, and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The committee feels that they are to be commended jointly and individually for the effort and the compromises which have resulted in a very good bill. The bill repeals the Norris-Doxey Act and replaces it with a clear, specific, and carefully drawn authorization

for a program of technical assistance to forest owners. The bill completes the clarification and improvement of existing law relating to cooperative Federal-State forestry activities which the committee set out to accomplish more than a year ago.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The need for the legislation is clearly set out in the report of the Department of Agriculture which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

COMPARISON WITH NORRIS-DOXEY ACT

The Norris-Doxey Act, which is repealed by the bill reported herewith (H. R. 7155), contains in broad and general terms authority for many of the activities contained in those sections of the Clarke-McNary Act which were amended by the bill adopted last session (H. R. 2296) and the bill reported herewith. The authorization contained in the Norris-Doxey Act (\$2,500,000) is the same as that contained in this bill. The full amount of this authorization has never been appropriated in any single year and most of the funds which were appropriated have been used for technical assistance programs such as that authorized in the bill herewith reported.

In the Norris-Doxey Act, however, there was no clear delineation between programs of technical assistance requiring the services of trained foresters, programs of an educational nature, and other general forestry programs. As a result, there has never been a clear understanding of the division of authority, activity, and responsibility for these programs between the Federal Government, the State forestry and conservation departments, the land-grant colleges, the county agent system, and others participating in a general way in such programs. As a direct result of this situation there has been confusion, duplication, and a certain amount of downright antagonism between the groups and agencies as to where their respective responsibility and authority began and ended. This is eliminated by a clear statement of these programs and responsibilities in the bill which was enacted last year and the one reported herewith.

Under the Norris-Doxey Act technical assistance was limited to farmers; under the bill reported herewith, such assistance is available to all owners of forest lands. Under the Norris-Doxey Act, there was authority for the Federal Government to obtain and hold land and to carry out almost unlimited, direct assistance programs with landowners. Under the bill herewith reported, there is no authority for the acquisition or ownership of land and direct action between the Federal Government and the private landowner is limited. This bill and the legislative history embodied in the hearings and the report of the Department of Agriculture carefully safeguards the rights of the States and of private consultant foresters in the programs authorized, whereas in the Norris-Doxey Act there were no such safeguards.

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DEPARTMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 28, 1950.

HON. HAROLD COOLEY,
*Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Reference is made to your request for a report on H. R. 7155, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

This bill deals with one aspect of Federal-State cooperation in forestry. The activities covered are in part included in the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937, which would be repealed. H. R. 7155 does not increase the authorization, but does clarify and in some respects expand the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.

H. R. 7155 would serve the same purpose as section 4 of H. R. 2296 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session, which was eliminated by the Senate from that bill. H. R. 1969 and H. R. 2276, still before this Congress, are identical with section 4 of H. R. 2296. H. R. 6741 is similar.

The purpose of H. R. 7155 is to provide technical assistance and service to private forest landowners and primary processors of forest products. Although not specifically stated in H. R. 7155, it is obvious that the bill is directed mainly toward small forest owners and small processors of forest products. The general lack of productive management of small forest properties is the core of this Nation's forest problem. Three-fourths of our commercial forest land is privately owned, and 76 percent of this is in more than 4,000,000 small properties averaging only 62 acres each. Only 4 percent of the cutting on these small holdings is rated as good. Cutting on 25 percent is classed as fair, and on 71 percent as poor or destructive. Better forestry on these small forest properties is essential to an adequate future timber supply. It is important also to flood control and prevention of soil erosion.

Good forestry requires technical forestry training and experience which few owners of small forest properties have. It will be necessary for competent foresters to advise most small forest owners what to do in their particular situations. The value of such on-the-ground technical service to individual owners of small forest properties has been impressively demonstrated by the present program under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. But the 200 farm woodland management projects, each with a resident forester, embrace only about 800 counties and are reaching only a small part of the farm-forest owners who desire such aid, even within the counties served. In fiscal year 1950 the Federal contribution to these projects will be about \$629,857 and the States will spend about \$1,000,000 on this type of work.

H. R. 7155 specifies that each State forester or equivalent State official and the Secretary of Agriculture would agree in advance on a plan for carrying out this work in the State. This plan would specify the mutually accepted terms of Federal-State cooperation, including such things as the extent of Federal financial participation (limited by H. R. 7155 to not more than is expended by the State for these purposes), how the work is to be done, agreement that competent technicians would be assigned to the work, general standards covering the extent and character of assistance to be given any forest owner or processor without charge, what precautions are to be taken to avoid competition with private consulting foresters where such services are available, and the extent and character of services to be provided directly by the Federal Government with appropriations made under this bill, when such assistance is needed and would not or could not be handled through the States.

The requirement for advance agreement on such a plan is a significant feature of H. R. 7155 and is highly desirable. It would protect the States' interests by assuring advance agreement on coordination of the activities covered by this bill, including such services as are to be provided by the Federal Government. In this respect the individual State plans may be varied to fit State needs and conditions and the wishes of State officials. Because exaggerated and inaccurate statements were made by certain witnesses at the Senate hearings on H. R. 2296, it seems advisable to point out that most of the work authorized by H. R. 7155 would be handled by the States, with State employees.

Apportionment of Federal funds among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative work, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary for this work are to be determined only after consultation with a national advisory board of at least five State foresters selected by a majority of the State foresters of the participating States. This is essentially the procedure now in effect for this and other Federal-State cooperative programs in forestry.

H. R. 7155 would repeal the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937. That act provided for cooperation through the States (or in default of cooperation for direct Federal action) in farm forestry research, for assistance to private forest owners in tree planting, farm forestry extension, and forest management assistance. Public Law 392 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session (H. R. 2296), clarified and expanded authority for assistance in tree planting and for farm forestry extension under the Clarke-McNary Act. Farm forestry research can be handled under the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928. Only forest management service assistance is not now better provided for under other authority. Under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, however, this aid in growing, harvesting, and marketing forest products is restricted to farms. The million small nonfarm owners, who own almost as much forest land as farmers, are in equal need of such technical aid, but are reached only in small measure under general authorizations; and corresponding service is not available to small processors. The waste and inefficiency commonly associated with small sawmills and other primary processors of forest products, of which there are more than 40,000, could be greatly reduced through technical advice in selection of equipment, mill lay-out, and operating methods. Consequently, it would be desirable to substitute H. R. 7155 for the one remaining provision of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and, by repealing that act, eliminate the possibility of duplication.

H. R. 7155 provides an annual authorization of \$2,500,000, which is identical with present authorization for the kind of work now provided by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. At the hearings on H. R. 2296, which contained an authorization of \$6,000,000 for the service type of work contemplated by H. R. 7155, the Department testified that \$6,000,000 would be needed for an adequate program.

The work contemplated by H. R. 7155 is in conformity with the long-range programs for agriculture presented to the Congress by spokesmen for the Department in joint hearings of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture in October 1947. It is consistent also with recommendations by the Forest Service on numerous occasions as, for example, to the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry in 1940. This bill provides for one of the more important measures needed to restore, build up, and maintain an adequate forest resource for the Nation.

The Department strongly recommends enactment of H. R. 7155.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised this Department as follows: “* * * you are advised that there would be no objection to the enactment of this legislation. This advice, however, is not meant to imply that the Bureau feels the needs of the program will approach \$2,500,000, the annual appropriation which would be authorized.”

Sincerely,

K. T. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets):

ACT OF MAY 18, 1937 (50 STAT. 188; 16 U. S. C. 568B)

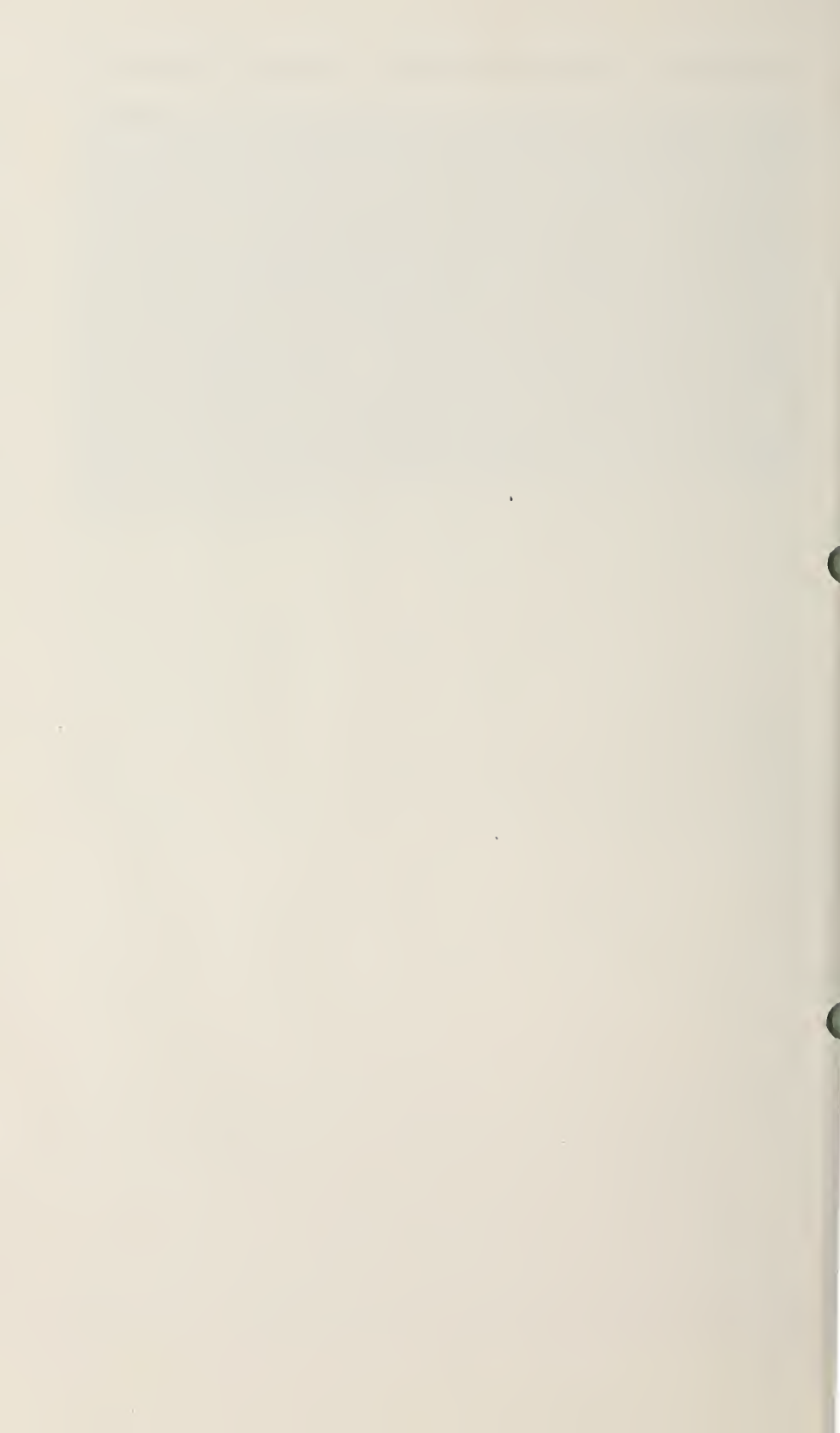
[To authorize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the States and Territories, and for other purposes

[Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid agriculture, increase farm-forest income, conserve water resources, increase employment, and in other ways advance the general welfare, and improve living conditions on farms through

6 COOPERATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREST LANDOWNERS

reforestation and afforestation in the various States and Territories, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized in cooperation with the land-grant colleges and universities and State forestry agencies, each within its respective field of activities, according to the statutes, if any, of the respective States, wherever such agencies can and will cooperate, or in default of such cooperation to act directly, to produce or procure and distribute forest trees and shrub planting stock; to make necessary investigations; to advise farmers regarding the establishment, protection, and management of farm forests and forest and shrub plantations and the harvesting, utilization and marketing of the products thereof; and to enter into cooperative agreements for the establishment, protection, and care of farm- or other forest-land tree and shrub plantings within such States and Territories; and, whenever suitable Government-owned lands are not available, to lease, purchase, or accept donations of land and develop nursery sites for the production of such forest planting stock as is needed to effectuate the purposes of this Act, but not including ornamental or other stock for landscape plantings commonly grown by established commercial nurserymen, and no stock grown in Government and cooperating nurseries shall be allowed to enter regular trade channels. No cooperative reforestation or afforestation shall be undertaken pursuant to this Act unless the cooperator makes available without charge the land to be planted. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed \$2,500,000 for carrying out the purposes of this Act. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. **1**

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Union Calendar No. 744

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7155

[Report No. 2003]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 3, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the
5 several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose
6 of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to
7 provide technical services to private forest landowners and
8 operators, and processors of primary forest products with
9 respect to the management of forest lands and the harvest-
10 ing, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where

1 necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain tech-
2 nical and training services, to make such services available
3 to private agencies and persons. All such technical services
4 shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in
5 accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the
6 Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of
7 the State, Territory, or possession.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions
10 of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among
11 the participating States, administrative expenses in connec-
12 tion with cooperative action with such States, and the amount
13 to be expended by the Secretary to make technical serv-
14 ices available to private persons and agencies, shall be deter-
15 mined by the Secretary after consultation with a national
16 advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equiva-
17 lent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters
18 or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions
19 participating in the program. The amount paid by the
20 Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession
21 for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession
22 shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended
23 by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the
24 same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary
25 of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on

1 the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Terri-
2 tory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work
3 for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures
4 as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is
5 the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to
6 cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing
7 technical forestry services under existing authority.

8 SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188),
9 known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby
10 repealed effective June 30, 1950.

11 SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative
12 Forest Management Act.

Union Calendar No. 744

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7155

[Report No. 2003]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. SIKES**

FEBRUARY 6, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 3, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

the United States in the case entitled "United States of America versus Certain Lands Situated in Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky., The West Point Brick Co., et al.", Civil No. 362, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky at Louisville.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2811) to amend section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code, with respect to the importation or transportation of obscene matters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can somebody explain the provisions of this bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I think I might be able to explain the bill satisfactorily to the gentleman. It appears that at the present time, although the code does prohibit the importation or transportation of any obscene or lewd printed matter, books and so forth, it does not apply at the present time to phonograph records. This is to put phonograph records within the scope of the code in that regard, to put them in the same category as pictures and printed matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1462. Importation or Transportation of Obscene Matters.

"Whoever brings into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or knowingly deposits with any express company or other common carrier, for carriage in interstate or foreign commerce—

"(a) any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion picture film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character; or

"(b) any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy phonograph recording, electrical transcription, or other article or thing capable of producing sound; or

"(c) any drug, medicine, article, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception, or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; or any written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or nothing of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of such mentioned articles, matters, or things, may be obtained or made; or

"Whoever knowingly takes from such express company or other common carrier any matter or thing the depositing of which for carriage is herein made unlawful—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 71 of such title, immediately preceding section 1461, is amended by striking out the item "1462. Importation or transportation of obscene literature.", as set out in such analysis, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "1462. Importation or transportation of obscene matters."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 14, strike out the word "things," and insert the word "things."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLITION OF HOLY CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7339) to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Holy Cross National Monument, containing 1,392 acres, established by proclamation of May 11, 1929 (46 Stat. 2993), is hereby abolished, and the Federal lands and property therein shall hereafter be administered as a part of the national forest within which such properties are situated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest land owners, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to provide technical services to private forest landowners and operators, and processors of primary forest products with respect to the management of foreign lands and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain technical and training services, to make such services available to private agencies and persons. All such technical services shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of the State, Territory, or possession.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative action with such States, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary to make technical services available to private persons and agencies, shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions participating in the program. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Terri-

tory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing technical forestry services under existing authority.

Sec. 3. The act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188), known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby repealed effective June 30, 1950.

Sec. 4. This act shall be known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASED MONTHLY DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6560) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

UNIFORM BENEFITS FOR VETERANS ATTENDING MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COAST GUARD ACADEMIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7739) to provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 of the act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law 144, 78th Cong.; 38 U. S. C. 730), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. For the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy or as a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy during the period from August 13, 1898, to July 5, 1902, shall be considered active military or naval service in the Spanish-American War; such service during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 12, 1918, shall be considered active military or naval service in World War I; and such service during the period December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946, shall be considered active military or naval service in World War II."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "August 13" and insert in lieu thereof "April 21."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF DIVIDENDS ON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8236) to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of

premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the list of eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, would there be objection to taking up the next bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair allowed that to be done on one occasion and got into great trouble with the objectors; they had not studied it.

Mr. RANKIN. Then I will not ask that it be taken up.

AMENDING CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7058) to amend laws relating to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to objection, will the gentleman from North Carolina explain the bill?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 7058 is to amend certain laws relating to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy. This bill was originally presented to the committee as H. R. 5532; however, the committee found that the Army and the Navy purported to be accomplishing the same thing but in different sections of the bill. We were convinced that if it were desirable to authorize equal provisions in certain respects for the two Academies, it should be accomplished in a single unified section wherein the language would be equally applicable to both of the services. These amendments, together with other changes deemed desirable by the committee, resulted in the clean bill H. R. 7058.

Section 1 of the bill, with the exception of subsection (c), is a codification of the existing law relating to the source of appointments to the Military Academy at West Point. Inasmuch as it was necessary to amend the law with reference to the nomination of candidates from among enlisted members of the Army and the Air Force and the Reserve components, it was considered advisable to codify the other sections of law which have come into being as the result of successive legislative acts over a long period of years. Inasmuch as the Navy required no amendment to its existing law on this subject, no comparable section is included for the Navy.

Subsection (c) provides a new method for the selection of 180 cadets from enlisted members of the Army and the Air Force and their Reserve components. Under existing law, the Army has an allotment of 90 for the enlisted men of

the Regular Army and Regular Air Force. The National Guard has an allotment of 90 for its enlisted members, including the enlisted members of the Air National Guard. However, enlisted members of the Active Reserve, other than the National Guard, are not permitted to compete for appointments to West Point. There are at present approximately 110,000 enlisted members in the Active Reserve, and it was considered appropriate to extend them the same incentive as is already enjoyed by the other enlisted persons hereinbefore mentioned. As a result, the committee has included a new subsection (c) which places the entire quota of 180 on a completely competitive basis. During any 4-year period, the Army, the Air Force, the National Guard, and the Enlisted Reserve will each be authorized to nominate three candidates for each available vacancy from among their enlisted members who have served in an active-duty or active-training status in such component for not less than 1 year, who will compete for admission at the annual competitive entrance examination. Therefore, during any given 4-year period, each of these sources will nominate not to exceed 540 enlisted men for the competition, from which group will be selected the 180 best qualified without regard to the service or component from which the candidates are appointed. The committee considers this to be more meritorious than existing provisions of law.

Section 2 revises the existing maximum and minimum ages for admission to the two Academies. Under existing law, enacted as a wartime measure, candidates for admission may be as much as 24 years of age. As a result, we are having 27- and 28-year-old ensigns and second lieutenants entering the service. This is not considered to be a desirable situation in peacetime. The original provisions of section 2 on page 4, line 22, provided a maximum age limit of 21 as of January 1 of the calendar year of which the candidate enters the Academy. General Collins, Army Chief of Staff, protested this age limitation on the basis that it was an undue restriction on many enlisted men in the Army who had less opportunity to be nominated to the Academy because of the restriction of the numbers which may be nominated from enlisted men of the Regular Army. He proposed that the maximum age be 22 on July 1 of the calendar year in which admitted. The committee agreed to this position and amended the bill. As a result, the minimum age for admission will be 17 years of age and the maximum will be 22 years of age as of July 1 of the year on which admitted.

Both the Navy and the Air Force strongly recommended the minimum age of 17. It is particularly important to the Air Force since those Academy graduates who are allotted to the Air Force must receive a period of flight training before being capable of performing their military duty. Therefore, it is desirable to obtain graduates at the youngest possible age.

The first proviso of section 2 is a codification so far as the Army is concerned and a substitution of a statutory provi-

sion for an administrative practice so far as the Navy is concerned. The Navy has followed this procedure for more than 50 years. The second proviso is merely a codification.

Section 3 is a codification of existing law which sets forth the undertakings in which cadets and midshipmen shall engage upon completion of their academic education at the Academies.

Section 4, with one exception, is a codification of existing Army law and is a new provision to the Navy. It has previously been required of the Army that when a new class of cadets contains less than the number authorized, the Secretary of the Army was permitted to enumerate sufficient additional candidates to fill the class. It was further provided that the two-thirds of those so appointed must be from among qualified alternate candidates nominated by the Vice President, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, Delegates and Resident Commissioners, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Governor of the Panama Canal, and one-third from among qualified candidates holding competitive appointments from sources authorized by law other than those holding such alternate appointments. The substitute amendments to existing law are found on page 7, line 3, in the words "at least two-thirds" and in lines 8 and 9 and in the words "not more than one-third." Under existing law, if the Army found that it was unable to fill its one-third quota, it applied these same restrictions to the two-thirds quota of qualified alternates of Congressmen and the other designated nominating agencies. The new language would remove this restriction so that if the Army is unable to attain its one-third quota, the deficiency may be supplied by appointing more than the two-thirds quota authorized for qualified alternates of the Vice President, Congressmen, and other designated agencies. The purpose of the amendment is to insure that the prescribed quotas of the respective academies will be maintained at full strength, the only limitation being the physical facilities of the respective Academies and the demands of the Armed Services.

The provisions of the original law, with reference to the two-thirds and one-third quotas, above described, were enacted as section 2 of the act of June 3, 1942, and were prompted for two reasons:

First. At the time of entrance of a new class each year, on July 1, there were usually more than 100 unfilled vacancies. Since the cost of operating the Military Academy, except for the modest pay of each cadet it is practically the same whether the corps is at full strength or under strength, it was apparent that it would be to the interest of the Government to make the maximum possible use of the plant and facilities at West Point.

Second. It was known that each year there were many congressional alternates with excellent qualifications who, though fully qualified mentally and physically, were denied entrance because their principals entered and there were no vacancies for the alternates. The

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7155

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the
5 several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose
6 of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to
7 provide technical services to private forest landowners and
8 operators, and processors of primary forest products with
9 respect to the management of forest lands and the harvest-
10 ing, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where

1 necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain tech-
2 nical and training services, to make such services available
3 to private agencies and persons. All such technical services
4 shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in
5 accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the
6 Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of
7 the State, Territory, or possession.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions
10 of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among
11 the participating States, administrative expenses in connec-
12 tion with cooperative action with such States, and the amount
13 to be expended by the Secretary to make technical serv-
14 ices available to private persons and agencies, shall be deter-
15 mined by the Secretary after consultation with a national
16 advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equiva-
17 lent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters
18 or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions
19 participating in the program. The amount paid by the
20 Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession
21 for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession
22 shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended
23 by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the
24 same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary
25 of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on

1 the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Terri-
2 tory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work
3 for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures
4 as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is
5 the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to
6 cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing
7 technical forestry services under existing authority.

8 SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188),
9 known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby
10 repealed effective June 30, 1950.

11 SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative
12 Forest Management Act.

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7155

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 21, 1950
For actions of June 20, 1950
81st-2nd, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated conference report on bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Senate passed social-security bill. Sen. Aiken criticized recent PMA meeting in Minn. Senate committee reported bills to authorize Virgin Islands agricultural program, expand technical services to forest-land owners, and transfer certain irrigation stations to States. Sen. Anderson inserted his recent farm-program speech.

HOUSE

1. **C.C.C.** Debated the conference report on H. R. 6567, to increase by \$2 billion the borrowing authority of CCC, with most of the debate centering on the proposed amendments to Sec. 22 of the AAA Act regarding agricultural imports (pp. 9050-9). Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted the Secretary's letter to GAO discussing the recent PMA meeting in Minn. (pp. 9057-8). At the request of Majority Leader McCormack a final vote on the conference report was postponed until today, June 21, after Rep. Fulton objected to a division vote of 71-39 on the grounds that a quorum was not present (p. 9059).
2. **FOOD PRODUCTS.** Agreed with amendment to H. Res. 323, to create a select committee to investigate the use of chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides in the production, processing, preparation, and packaging of food products (pp. 9060-3).
3. **REORGANIZATION.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee approved Reorganization Plans 24, to transfer RFC to the Commerce Department, and 27, to establish a Department of Health, Education, and Security (p. D633).
Rep. Boykin, Ala., inserted and discussed statements by RFC directors opposing the transfer of RFC to Commerce (pp. 9076-80).
4. **EDUCATION.** The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7940, to provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities (H. Rept. 2287) (p. 9085).
5. **SHEEP INDUSTRY.** Passed without amendment S. 1165, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders (pp. 9049-50). This bill will now be sent to the

President.

6. TRADE MARKS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8792, to amend the laws relating to certificates of trade mark registrations (H. Rept. 2283) (p. 9035).
7. COMMITTEES. Rep. Jenison, Ill., resigned from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was elected to the Public Lands Committee (pp. 9039, 9041); and Rep. Mitchell, Wash., resigned from the Banking and Currency Committee and was elected to the Education and Labor Committee (p. 9059). Rep. Bolling, Mo., was elected to the Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9059).
8. PATENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4692, to provide for the extension of the terms of certain patents of persons who served in the military forces during War II (p. 9041).
9. MEAT PRICES. Rep. Tauriello, N. Y., spoke in favor of his resolution, H. Res. 655, to provide for an investigation of meat prices (p. 9041).
10. SURPLUS FOODS. Rep. Heselton, Mass., inserted a table showing the carrying charges on CCC surplus foods in storage for the periods July 1948 to April 1949 and July 1949 to April 1950 (p. 9039).
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Brooks, La., discussed the benefits resulting from soil conservation practices in La., the REA program, and farm housing loans, and commented on the problems of disposing of surplus farm commodities (pp. 9083-5).
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the omnibus appropriation bill, stating that the omnibus bill "offers the most practical and efficient method of handling the annual budget and the national fiscal program" (pp. 9080-2).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Following the completion of action on the conference report on H. R. 6567, the CCC bill, S. 3181, the rent-control bill, is to be taken up, and also H. J. Res. 334, to authorize additional U. S. contributions to certain international organizations, including FAO (p. D633).

SENATE

14. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed with amendments H. R. 6000, to amend and extend the old-age and survivors insurance system and otherwise amend the Social Security Act, by a vote of 81-2 (pp. 8987-93, 8993-9037). Sens. George, Connally, Byrd, Millikin, and Taft were appointed conferees (p. 9037).

Among the amendments agreed to are the following: By Sen. George to increase the annual wage base for tax and benefits from \$3,000 to \$3,600, after rejecting, 36-45, an amendment by Sen. Myers (for himself and others) to increase it to \$4,200 (pp. 9008-10).

By Sen. Watkins, to provide retroactive benefits for employees of farmer cooperatives whose status under the existing social-security law is doubtful because of the decision in the case of a recent claimant (pp. 9019-20).

Among the amendments rejected were the following: By Sen. Neely, to lower the age requirement for old-age and survivors insurance from 65 to 60 (pp. 9017-8).

By Sen. Kilgore, to permit coverage of employees of State and local governments who are under existing retirement systems (pp. 9020-2).

Agreed to S. Res. 300, directing the Finance Committee to continue a study and investigation of social-security problems in the U. S. (pp. 9004-5).

15. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3809, to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1845) (p. 8987).
16. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported, with amendments H. R. 7155, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest-land owners (S. Rept. 1846) (p. 8987).
17. RESEARCH STATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5679, to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located (S. Rept. 1847) (p. 8987).
18. PMA MEETING. Sen. Aiken criticized the recent St. Paul, Minn., PMA meeting, and inserted Secretary Brannan's letter to GAO explaining the reasons for and conduct of the meeting, together with excerpts from the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and other laws (pp. 8993-6). Sen. Thye said the State PMA officials "were not responsible...the calling of the meeting was encouraged by officials in Washington, in my humble opinion" (p. 8996).
19. FORESTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions of the Hubbard and Itasca County (Minn.) Commissioners opposing S. 1820, to provide for the regulation of the cutting of timber (pp. 8986-7).
20. REPORT. Received from this Department the report of the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico during April, 1950 (p. 8985).
21. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Nelson Lee Smith to be a Federal Power Commissioner, and George E. Sterling to be a Federal Communications Commissioner (p. 9038).
22. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1951 supplemental appropriation estimate for Interior Department of \$5,199,400, for the following reclamation projects: (1) Provo River project, Deer Creek and Salt Lake aqueduct divisions, Utah, \$2,445,000 (2) Missouri River Basin, transmission lines in S. Dak., \$3,000,000, and (3) a decrease for the Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, of \$245,600 (S. Doc. 186) (p. 8824, Cong. Record for June 16, 1950).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8385, by Rep. White, Calif., to authorize the Secretary of Interior to undertake the North Fork Kings River development, Calif., as an integral part of the Central Valley project; to Public Lands Committee (p. 9085).
24. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8888, by Rep. Granahan, Pa., to provide for retroactive adjustments in compensation in certain reclassification cases; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9086).
25. FOREIGN TRADE. S. J. Res. 188, by Sen. Bridges, to provide for a temporary embargo on certain products imported under the classification of "Manufacturers of wood, not especially provided for"; to Finance Committee (p. 8987).
26. TEXTILES. H. R. 8881, by Rep. Cooley, N. C., to permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts thereof for

instructional purposes; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 9085).

27. **PATENTS.** H. R. 8884, by Rep. Walter, Pa., to provide for extension of terms of patents where the use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired, or delayed by causes due to war or other national emergency; to Judiciary Committee (p. 9085).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Anderson inserted his recent address before the Western Region Farm Bureau Conference discussing the price-support program and reviewing the legislative history of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (pp. A4782-5).
29. **WHEAT EXPORTS.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Andresen, Minn., urging export subsidies for wheat and flour to "put our flour millers, mill workers, and the wheat farmers on a basis whereby they can meet Canadian competition in world markets" (p. A4788).
30. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Rep. Harvey, Ind., inserted a Hoosier Farmer editorial suggesting that efforts are being made to create dissatisfaction with the present farm price-support program (p. A4792).
31. **PRICES.** Sen. Wherry inserted a Washington Evening Star article, " Truman's Abrupt Veto of Basing-Point Bill Aids Local Monopoly" (p. A4788).
32. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Rep. Morrell, Ark., inserted Herbert J. Miller's Tax Review article discussing the performance budget and the consolidated appropriation bill (pp. A4796-7).
33. **WOOL.** Rep. Fisher, Tex., inserted his statement before the Tariff Commission's Committee on Reciprocity Information opposing any reduction in duties on raw wool and mohair (pp. A4789-90).
Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted Jack Barry's (exec. manager, Lawrence (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce) statement before the same committee opposing reductions in duties on woollens and worsteds (pp. A4804-5).
34. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Crawford, Mich., inserted a Saginaw (Mich.) press release commending Rep. Crawford for his part in arranging transportation for farm workers from Puerto Rico to Mich. and Ohio (p. A4799).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

35. **TRANSPORTATION; PUBLIC WORKS.** Investigation of needs in the San Francisco Bay Area, Calif., pursuant to S. Res. 119. S. Public Works Committee.
36. **RUBBER.** H. R. 7579, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948, and S. 3294, providing for the maintenance of an adequate rubber-producing industry. S. Armed Services Committee.
37. **TRANSPORTATION.** Shipment of ECA cargoes by U. S. merchant marine, pursuant to S. Res. 50. Part 3. S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 21: H. Agriculture, cotton, Fort Sill Indian School land transfer, and other bills (ex); S. Appropriations, deficiency appropriations (full committee), Labor-Federal Security, Treasury-Post Office appropriations (ex.); S. Interior, Alaska statehood (ex.); S. Expenditures, RFC transfer (ex.); S. Small Business, ECA procurement; H. PO and Civil Service, suspension of Federal employees; and H. Public Lands, central Ariz. reclamation (ex.).

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TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FOREST LAND-
OWNERS

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JUNE 7), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7155]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

On page 2, add the following sentence at the end of section 1:

The provisions of this Act and the plan agreed upon for each State, territory, or possession shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in this section.

On page 3, line 10, strike out "1950" and insert "1951."

STATEMENT

S. 3399, a companion bill to H. R. 7155, was referred to a subcommittee which conducted hearings and reported the bill favorably to the committee. The subcommittee, however, recommended the amendment to section 1 of the bill and the committee agrees with that recommendation. The second amendment hereby recommended by your committee would postpone the effective date of the repeal of the Norris-Doxey Act from June 30, 1950, to June 30, 1951. The Norris-Doxey Act now authorizes technical assistance to farmers who are owners of forest lands and appropriations for the 1951 fiscal year have already been requested under that authority. As the technical services authorized in H. R. 7155 will be defined according to a plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State forester or equivalent official of each State, Territory, or possession, it will be some time before the program contemplated in the bill can be in opera-

tion. Therefore, the committee recommends that the effective date of repeal of the Norris-Doxey Act be postponed 1 year in order to afford an opportunity for continuity of technical assistance to forest landowners.

The report of the subcommittee, appointed to consider S. 3399, is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON S. 3399, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, UNITED STATES SENATE

Your subcommittee, appointed to consider S. 3399, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, hereby reports the bill favorably for consideration by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with the following amendment:

On page 2, add the following sentence at the end of section 1:

"The provisions of this Act and the plan agreed upon for each State, Territory or possession shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in this section."

PROVISIONS OF S. 3399

S. 3399 would be known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials in providing technical services to private forest landowners and operators, and processors of primary forest products with respect to the management of forest lands and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products. Where necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain technical and training services, such services can be made available directly to private agencies and persons. All technical services authorized by the bill are to be provided in accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of the State, Territory, or possession.

The bill provides for the appointment of a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials to be selected by a majority of the State foresters or officials of the States participating in the program. Apportionment of Federal funds among the States, administrative expenses and the extent of direct technical services to private persons and agencies by the Federal Government shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with the national advisory board.

S. 3399 authorized an annual appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the program and the amount paid to any cooperating State during a fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by such State for the same purpose during that period. The bill also repeals the act of May 18, 1937, known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.

NEED FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

If the forest resources of the United States are to be protected and preserved it is imperative that more productive management of privately owned forest lands be established. Only one-fourth of the commercial forest land is publicly owned and the Nation must necessarily depend on privately owned forest land for most of its forest products. More than three-fourths of the privately owned commercial forest land is divided among 4,000,000 properties and the lack of expert forest management is particularly true on these small tracts. While S. 3399 is primarily designed to aid small forest landowners there will be opportunity to provide technical assistance and information to all forest landowners and in the opinion of your subcommittee it is highly important to the welfare of the country that a comprehensive technical service program for forest landowners be instituted as soon as possible.

NORRIS-DOXEY ACT

The Norris-Doxey Act, which is repealed by this legislation, now authorizes direct technical service to farmers in the absence of a State cooperative program. Such services could be rendered only to farmers on farm woodlands whereas under S. 3399 technical assistance can be given to farm and nonfarm owners of forest

lands and also to processors of primary forest products. Thus the cooperative program authorized in S. 3399 can be extended to all types of privately owned forest land and woodlots. The Norris-Doxey Act also provides for programs of forestry extension, forest research, and tree planting. The latter programs have been strengthened and developed in other legislation, eliminating the need for their authorization in the Norris-Doxey Act. By providing for a program of technical assistance in S. 3399 and repealing of the Norris-Doxey Act, duplication of these programs is eliminated. S. 3399 authorizes the same annual appropriation as the Norris-Doxey Act.

HEARING BY SUBCOMMITTEE

Your subcommittee conducted a hearing on the bill and it also had the benefit of the hearings conducted in 1949 on H. R. 2296 which contained a section providing for technical assistance to private forest landowners. Many objections were raised against the pertinent section of H. R. 2296 and S. 3399 contains several changes which have eliminated the majority of these criticisms. However, there are private consulting foresters who believe the program contemplated in S. 3399 would be detrimental to their profession. As the bill now pending provides for a cooperative program to be instituted in accordance with a previously determined plan and limits direct Federal assistance, your subcommittee believes the program can be administered without interfering with the employment of private consulting foresters and would only supplement their work. Certainly it is the intent of the legislation that the professional men working under this authority shall not compete with or deprive any private consulting forester of his business; in fact, it is believed that the assistance given under the program will lead to a greater demand for the services of private foresters. Few complaints have been registered against the operation of the technical assistance program under the Norris-Doxey Act as it is the general policy of the Department to have the foresters under its direction recommend the employment of private consulting foresters wherever possible or practicable to do so. It is intended that this policy be continued under the program authorized by S. 3399 which would extend the field of operations to many more owners of forest land.

AMENDMENT

The amendment proposed and recommended by your subcommittee would write into law the intent of the subcommittee that the policy and practice referred to above shall be continued. This and other safeguards for the protection of private industry have been considered. In the light of information now available and of differing practices prevailing in different areas of the Nation, it has been deemed inadvisable to include in the bill itself any fixed limitation which would be applicable in all States as to the amount or nature of the technical services to be rendered to the owners of forest acreage. The record shows that in some States limitations already have been developed restricting the number of days of technical service per year which can be rendered to one owner by the foresters employed under the cooperative Federal-State service, whereas in other States the limitations have been expressed in terms of the size of the acreage on which such technical services can be rendered, and in still other States the value or amount of public funds which can be spent in serving any one owner has been limited. The subcommittee feels that this matter can be more properly left to be worked out between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official in the development of the plan for each State. In each instance, however, the intent of the Congress to create a larger field of activity for the employment of private professional foresters shall be clearly recognized.

CONCLUSION

In view of the need for a rapid expansion of sound forest management and the safeguards contained in the bill, your subcommittee recommends the enactment of S. 3399. It is understood that Senator Holland in agreeing to the submission of this report is reserving the right to suggest amendments or to oppose the bill in its consideration by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A report from the Department of Agriculture, signed by Assistant Secretary K. T. Hutchinson, recommending enactment of S. 3399, is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, *Chairman.*
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.
EDWARD J. THYE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Reference is made to your request for a report on S. 3399, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

This bill deals with one aspect of Federal-State cooperation in forestry. The activities covered are in part included in the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937, which would be repealed. S. 3399 does not increase the authorization, but does clarify and in some respects expand the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.

S. 3399 provides technical assistance and service to private forest landowners and primary processors of forest products. It would serve the same purpose as section 4 of H. R. 2296 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session, which was eliminated by the Senate from that bill. S. 3399 is identical to H. R. 7155, which, after public hearings the House Committee on Agriculture ordered reported on April 5, 1950.

Although not specifically stated in S. 399, it is clear that the bill is directed mainly toward small forest owners and small processors of forest products. The general lack of productive management of small forest properties is the core of this Nation's forest problem. Three-fourths of our commercial forest land is privately owned, and 76 percent of this is in more than 4,000,000 small properties averaging only 62 acres each. Only 4 percent of the cutting on these small holdings is rated as good. Cutting on 25 percent is classed as fair, and on 71 percent as poor or destructive. Better forestry on these small forest properties is essential to an adequate future timber supply. It is important also to flood control and prevention of soil erosion.

Good forestry requires technical forestry training and experience which few owners of small forest properties have. It will be necessary for competent foresters to advise most small forest owners what to do in their particular situations. The value of such on-the-ground technical service to individual owners of small forest properties has been impressively demonstrated by the present program under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. But the 200 farm woodland management projects, each with a resident forester, embrace only about 800 counties and are reaching only a small part of the farm-forest owners who desire such aid, even within the counties served. In fiscal year 1950 the Federal contributions to these projects will be about \$629,857 and the States will spend about \$1,000,000 on this type of work.

S. 3399 specifies that each State forester or equivalent State official and the Secretary of Agriculture would agree in advance on a plan for carrying out this work in the State. This plan would specify the mutually accepted terms of Federal-State cooperation, including such things as the extent of Federal financial participation (limited by S. 3399 to not more than is expended by the State for these purposes), how the work is to be done, agreement that competent technicians would be assigned to the work, general standards covering the extent and character of assistance to be given any forest owner or processor without charge, what precautions are to be taken to avoid competition with private consulting foresters where such services are available, and the extent and character of services to be provided directly by the Federal Government with appropriations made under this bill, when such assistance is needed and would not or could not be handled through the States.

The requirement for advance agreement on such a plan is a significant feature of S. 3399 and is highly desirable. It would protect the States' interests by assuring advance agreement on coordination of the activities covered by this

bill, including such services as are to be provided by the Federal Government. In this respect the individual State plans may be varied to fit State needs and conditions and the wishes of State officials. Because exaggerated and inaccurate statements were made by certain witnesses at the Senate hearings on H. R. 2296, it seems advisable to point out that most of the work authorized by S. 3399 would be handled by the States with State employees:

Apportionment of Federal funds among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative work, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary for this work are to be determined only after consultation with a national advisory board of at least five State foresters selected by a majority of the State foresters of the participating States. This is essentially the procedure now in effect for this and other Federal-State cooperative programs in forestry.

S. 3399 would repeal the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937. That act provided for cooperation through the States (or in default of cooperation for direct Federal action) in farm forestry research, for assistance to private forest owners in tree planting, farm forestry extension, and forest management assistance. Public Law 392 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session (H. R. 2296) clarified and expanded authority for assistance in tree planting and for farm forestry extension under the Clarke-McNary Act. Farm forestry research can be handled under the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928. Only forest management service assistance is not now better provided for under other authority. Under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, however, this aid in growing, harvesting, and marketing forest products is restricted to farmers. The million small nonfarm owners, who own almost as much forest land as farmers, are in equal need of such technical aid, but are reached only in small measure under general authorizations; and corresponding service is not available to small processors. The waste and inefficiency commonly associated with small sawmills and other primary processors of forest products, of which there are more than 40,000, could be greatly reduced through technical advice in selection of equipment, mill lay-out, and operating methods. Consequently, it would be desirable to substitute S. 3399 for the one remaining provision of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and, by repealing that act, eliminate the possibility of duplication.

S. 3399 provides an annual authorization of \$2,500,000, which is identical with present authorization for the kind of work now provided by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. At the hearings on H. R. 2296, which contained an authorization of \$6,000,000 for the service type of work contemplated by S. 3399, the Department testified that \$6,000,000 would be needed for an adequate program.

The work contemplated by S. 3399 is in conformity with the long-range program for agriculture presented to the Congress by spokesmen for the Department in joint hearings of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture in October 1947. It is consistent also with recommendations by the Forest Service on numerous occasions as, for example, to the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry in 1940. This bill provides for one of the more important measures needed to restore, build up, and maintain an adequate forest resource for the Nation.

The Department strongly recommends enactment of S. 3399.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised this Department as follows:

"* * * you are advised that there would be no objection to the enactment of this legislation. This advice, however, is not meant to imply that the Bureau feels the needs of the program will approach \$2,500,000, the annual appropriation which would be authorized."

Sincerely,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

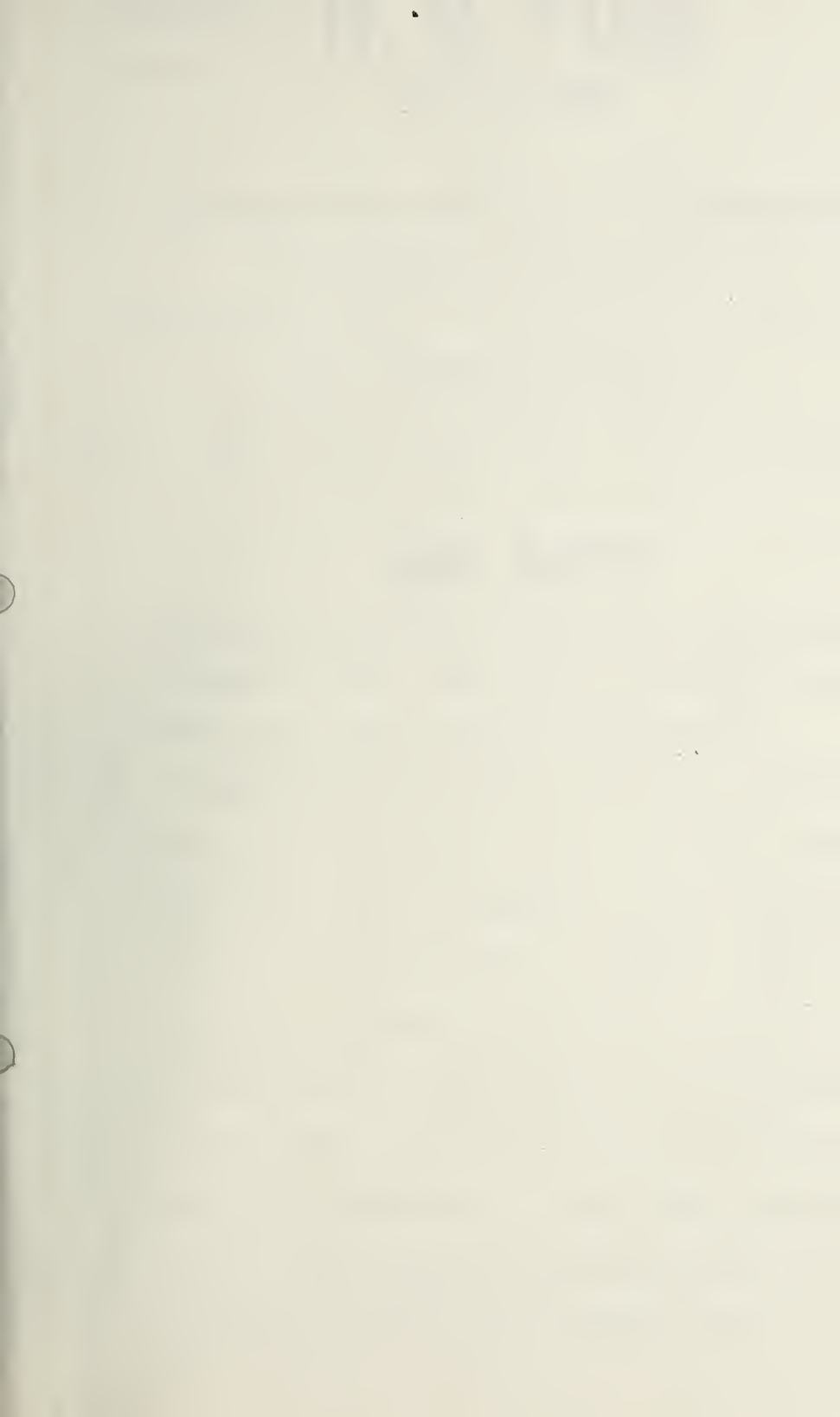
In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MAY 18, 1937 (50 STAT. 188; 16 U. S. C. 568B)

[To authorize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the States and Territories, and for other purposes

[Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid agriculture, increase farm-forest income, conserve water resources, increase employment, and in other ways advance the general welfare, and improve living conditions on farms through reforestation and afforestation in the various States and Territories, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized in cooperation with the land-grant colleges and universities and State forestry agencies, each within its respective field of activities, according to the statutes, if any, of the respective States, wherever such agencies can and will cooperate, or in default of such cooperation to act directly, to produce or procure and distribute forest trees and shrub planting stock; to make necessary investigations; to advise farmers regarding the establishment, protection, and management of farm forests and forest and shrub plantations and the harvesting, utilization and marketing of the products thereof; and to enter into cooperative agreements for the establishment, protection, and care of farm- or other forest-land tree and shrub plantings within such States and Territories; and, whenever suitable Government-owned lands are not available, to lease, purchase, or accept donations of land and develop nursery sites for the production of such forest planting stock as is needed to effectuate the purposes of this Act, but not including ornamental or other stock for landscape plantings commonly grown by established commercial nurserymen, and no stock grown in Government and cooperating nurseries shall be allowed to enter regular trade channels. No cooperative reforestation or afforestation shall be undertaken pursuant to this Act unless the cooperator makes available without charge the land to be planted. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed \$2,500,000 for carrying out the purposes of this Act. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.]





Calendar No. 1850

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7155

[Report No. 1846]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JUNE 7), 1950

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the
5 several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose
6 of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to
7 provide technical services to private forest landowners and
8 operators, and processors of primary forest products with
9 respect to the management of forest lands and the harvest-
10 ing, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where

1 necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain tech-
2 nical and training services, to make such services available
3 to private agencies and persons. All such technical services
4 shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in
5 accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the
6 Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of
7 the State, Territory, or possession. *The provisions of this*
8 *Act and the plan agreed upon for each State, Territory, or*
9 *possession shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage*
10 *the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing*
11 *services of the type described in this section.*

12 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
13 annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions
14 of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among
15 the participating States, administrative expenses in connec-
16 tion with cooperative action with such States, and the amount
17 to be expended by the Secretary to make technical serv-
18 ices available to private persons and agencies, shall be deter-
19 mined by the Secretary after consultation with a national
20 advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equiva-
21 lent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters
22 or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions
23 participating in the program. The amount paid by the
24 Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession
25 for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession

1 shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended
2 by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the
3 same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary
4 of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on
5 the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Terri-
6 tory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work
7 for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures
8 as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is
9 the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to
10 cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing
11 technical forestry services under existing authority.

12 SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188),
13 known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby
14 repealed effective June 30, ~~1950~~ 1951.

15 SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative
16 Forest Management Act.

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1850

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7155

[Report No. 1846]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JUNE 7), 1950

Reported with amendments

Committee for the Hoover Report, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO PAUL M. HERZOG—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "NLRB Chairman," published in the Washington Post of July 26, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article regarding the expansion of the business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which appears in the Appendix.]

PLANT GAMBLING: MOBSTERS MOVE IN—ARTICLE FROM MODERN INDUSTRY

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Plant Gambling: Mobsters Move In," published in the magazine Modern Industry for June 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate will proceed to consider the calendar, and the clerk will report the first bill on the calendar beginning where the Senate left off at the last call.

EXECUTION OF OIL AND GAS LEASE IN PARK COUNTY, WYO.

The bill (S. 3315) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. What is the bill; what number?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 3315, order of business 1848.

Mr. TAFT. Are we going to return to the other bills included in the unanimous-consent agreement at the end of the call of the calendar?

The VICE PRESIDENT. At the end of the call of the calendar.

Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 3315?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an oil and gas lease, as herein provided, covering lot 1 and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 58 north, range 100 west, sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, comprising fifty-nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres, more or less. The lease shall be issued to the operator who has been in continuous possession of the land described since prior to February 25, 1920, under an oil and gas lease issued by all the persons who located the land as an oil placer mining claim on October 15, 1915, and shall be held by said operator for itself and the said locators and their successors as their interests may appear.

SEC. 2. The lease shall be dated May 1, 1946, shall be in the form provided by section 17 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 951), and 43 C. F. R., 1946 Supplement, 192.54, and shall

provide for the payment of royalty at the rates regularly prescribed for competitive leases under section 17 of said act, as amended, in amount or value of oil and gas removal or sold from nonunitized horizons or zones or removed or sold from or allocated to the lease under the provisions of the Elk Basin Unit agreement, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 29, 1946.

SEC. 3. The lease shall not be issued unless and until, within 6 months from the effective date of this act—

(1) an application for the lease is filed by the operator to whom the lease is to be issued;

(2) the applicant pays to the United States as royalty an amount at the rates provided in the lease to be issued on all oil and gas produced and saved prior to May 1, 1946, from the land to be leased;

(3) the applicant, together with all persons or their successors in interest having a contract or lease with the applicant under which they claim or hold an interest in lots 1 and 2 and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 58 north, range 100 west, sixth principal meridian, shall relinquish and quitclaim to the United States all their interests and claims of whatever character in the land described, and shall agree that the interests to be held by them or inuring to their benefit under the lease authorized by this act shall be held by them in full satisfaction for every interest or claim which they may have or assert with respect to the land described;

(4) the lease to be issued under this act shall be fully committed to the Elk Basin Unit agreement, approved on May 29, 1946, such commitment to be effective as of May 1, 1946; and

(5) the applicant agrees and binds itself to reimburse the unit operator, without interest, for the share of investment costs and operating expenses incurred from and after May 1, 1946, and allocated under the unit agreement to the land to be leased.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The bill (S. 2809) to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill, S. 2809, is designed to provide, on a restricted scale, an agricultural program for the Virgin Islands. A survey conducted last year by representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture revealed the urgent need for an adequate program in agriculture research and extension to aid in stabilizing the economy of the islands.

At present, the Government of the Virgin Islands operates on a deficit basis, receiving an appropriation of approximately \$700,000 each year from Congress. One of the foremost industries is agriculture, and there are more than 55,000 acres of farm land in the three islands. This bill will provide assistance to the islands and their farmers, and looks toward the day when, as a result of increased agricultural production, the importation of food will be eliminated and deficit spending for the islands' economy can be substantially reduced or terminated.

I should like to give the Senators a brief résumé, Mr. President, of agricultural assistance in the Virgin Islands. An experimental station was established by the Danish Government in 1910, and

transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1919. In July 1932, this station was taken over by the Department of the Interior, which now administers it. One of the primary purposes of this bill is to transfer this station back to the Department of Agriculture, along with such part of its functions, property, personnel, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations as may be agreed between the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. The bill further permits the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain in the islands an agricultural research and extension service program. I might say that as presently administered by Interior, only a small educational and extension service is provided. The subcommittee considering this bill—and I was chairman of that subcommittee—has received letters from both Interior and Agriculture wholeheartedly approving the measure. Apparently both Departments are agreed that the functions of this agricultural station can be most efficiently carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. No opposition has been voiced to this bill from any source.

The cost of administration of the program outlined in S. 2809 is authorized in the measure and I quote from the bill: "as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act." Actual expenditures will be appropriated in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums otherwise available to the Department of Agriculture. Under the present administration of the Department of the Interior, approximately \$50,000 annually has been expended. The Agriculture Department contemplates a cost of \$100,000 per year in the immediate future, with a reduction as the program for agricultural independence becomes increasingly effective.

I repeat, this bill has had no opposition. I trust and hope that the Senate will approve it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain in the Virgin Islands of the United States an agricultural research and extension service program. In carrying out the program authorized by this act the Secretary shall utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department of Agriculture, and may cooperate with the government of the Virgin Islands, and other public and private organizations and individuals in the Virgin Islands and elsewhere.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer to the United States Department of Agriculture such part of the functions, property, personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations of the agricultural experiment stations in the Virgin Islands as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this act shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land and the construction or

acquisition of buildings, for the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, purchase and rental of passenger-carrying automobiles, employment of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for printing and disseminating the results of research, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as are concerned with the administration of the program of the Virgin Islands.

TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FOREST LANDOWNERS

The bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in behalf of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Pennsylvania will be back later today, and the bill just called was passed over because of his objection. I wonder if the Senator from Arizona would agree to permit this bill to go to the foot of the calendar until the Senator from Pennsylvania returns. I know that if I can talk to the Senator from Pennsylvania I can get him to change his mind.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have no objection to the bill going to the foot of the calendar, but unless the Senator from Pennsylvania withdraws his objection, I shall have to object to it at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

TRANSFER OF DRY-LAND AND IRRIGATION STATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5679) to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after "New Mexico", to strike out "Lawton, Okla."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MUTUAL-AID PLAN FOR FIRE PROTECTION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4738) to provide for a mutual-aid plan for fire protection by and for the District of Columbia and certain adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the words "Alexandria, Va.," to insert "with the

city of Falls Church, Va.,"; on page 2, line 20, after the words "Alexandria, Va.," to insert "and the city of Falls Church, Va.,"; and on page 3, line 1, after the word "Act", to insert "service performed by any officer or member of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia at any other city, area, municipality, or other location where they shall have been directed to respond for the purpose of saving lives, extinguishing fires, or preserving property on orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or of the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department or his acting designate."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3584) to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is any Senator prepared to explain the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar, so we may have an explanation when we reach it again.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I join in that request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be passed to the foot of the calendar.

KAREN R. McANDREWS

The bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews, was passed, be reconsidered so I may ask for an explanation of the bill. The amount involved is very large, and I believe a bill calling for so large an amount should be explained to the Senate. I do not say I am not in favor of passing the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 6994 was passed? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a young woman who was very seriously and permanently injured as the result of the explosion of a hand grenade in the hands of a soldier in the United States Army.

Senators who have looked at the report will have seen the pictures of the pitifully crippled left hand and arm of this girl. She sustained other severe and disfiguring injuries.

This girl was employed as a hostess by the Special Service Branch of the Department of the Army. She was stationed in Munich, Germany. She and other young women similarly employed were entertaining a group of servicemen.

Testimony before the committee by Army authorities was that this was in line of their assignment. One of the soldiers backed this claimant into a corner, and pulled the pin of a hand grenade with his teeth, while he held her to prevent her escape. The grenade went off, injuring the girl, and causing injuries to the soldier from which he subsequently died.

The Department of the Army, after an investigation of the case, found that the soldier met his death in line of duty, and he was buried with full military honors and his next of kin received all the benefits usual in the case of the death of a soldier in line of duty, including the payment of a death gratuity and national service life insurance.

The committee originally postponed this bill indefinitely on the theory that the soldier had not been on active duty at the time the girl was injured. Subsequently the bill was reconsidered, and testimony was heard before a subcommittee of six Senators. The claimant herself appeared, as did officials of the Department of the Army.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, so far as the junior Senator from Nebraska is concerned, in view of the explanation already given by the Senator from Nevada, I have no objection to the passage of the bill. If the Senator desires to have the remainder of his explanation printed in the Record, I have no objection.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the explanation may be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Department urged payment of the claim. The subcommittee reported the bill, unanimously, to the full committee; and the full committee thereafter, by unanimous vote, reported the bill favorably to the Senate.

This is a case in which there is, strictly speaking, no legal claim on the Government of the United States; but it was the feeling of the committee that this young woman who had gone overseas in the service of her country, and had been so severely and permanently injured and disfigured, deserved at the hands of her Government nothing less than this bill provides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3147) to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MR. AND MRS. RAY S. BERRUM

The bill (S. 1501) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

court and judgment thereon against both the principal and sureties may be recovered in event of any breach of the conditions thereof as determined by the court.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act, including the United States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in article XI of the convention; for the expenses of the United States Commissioners and authorized advisers.

SEC. 13. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstances or persons shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances or persons shall not be affected thereby.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES

The bill (S. 3109) to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware objects, and the bill goes over.

Mr. THYE and Mr. MAGNUSON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Delaware withhold his objection until I may make inquiry of him as to why he objects, if I may be so bold as to ask that question? This bill has been up before; it is a very worthy bill, and it should be passed. The season is getting late, and it is late for legislation in the States. When I refer to the season, I may say that the shipping season on the Great Lakes is almost over for the year, and I should like to inquire why the Senator objects.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I object to the bill because under the provisions of the bill the Government would net about 3½ percent, and I am not going to endorse any bill which gives a discount of 96½ percent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the acting majority leader when there may be an opportunity to consider this bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I cannot give an answer to that question. Many Senators have minor bills they are waiting to have called, and if we are to discuss the question as to when bills may be considered, we never will get through.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the next bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if I may be permitted to submit certain amendments to the bill just objected to so they may be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be printed and will lie on the table.

Mr. MAGNUSON. From reading the amendments Senators will better understand the importance of the bill,

CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS' COOKS CONVENTION, 1946

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next bill.

The bill (S. 3244) to give effect to the certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946, adopted at the twenty-eighth—maritime—session of the International Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., June 6 to 29, 1946, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

FOOD AND CATERING—SHIPS' CREWS—CONVENTION, 1946

The bill (S. 3246) to give effect to the Food and Catering—Ships' Crews—Convention, 1946, adopted at the twenty-eighth—maritime—session of the International Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., June 6 to 29, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, I merely want to make a statement.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey objects to consideration of the bill, and the bill goes over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, did I not have the floor? I reserved the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington was reserving the right, but an objection takes precedence over a mere reservation to object.

Mr. McFARLAND. Regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Washington if he wishes to make a statement about the bill. Does the Senator wish to make a statement about the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate that there are many objections being made to bills, but in the last few minutes Senators have objected to some bills the enactment of which would help develop the American merchant marine. There may be many little old bills waiting to be passed, but the most important measures on the calendar today are these bills which affect the merchant marine. Fifty percent of our trouble in the Far East today is the result of our not having the right kind of a merchant marine to carry things where they should go.

I do hope that before there are simply perfunctory objections—although some of the bills may be technical in their nature—those who object will at least take time to discuss the subjects. We have passed many bills of an emergency nature. We have enlarged the Army. We have considered appropriations. We have taken care of the draft. But when it comes to the merchant marine, then merely because somebody has some deep-seated prejudice against the merchant marine, because he thinks there was something bad in the old Merchant Marine Commission, he simply, without any consideration whatsoever, objects to a group of maritime bills. We certainly learned a lesson after World War I about

our merchant marine. I hope that before Senators object to all these bills pertaining to the merchant marine they will consider the situation we are in and at least do us the courtesy of examining the bills thoroughly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next bill will be stated.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3687) to require the armed services to utilize private American shipping services for the overseas transportation of commodities and civilian personnel was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

TIME OF TAKING EFFECT OF ANNUITIES OF MEMBERS AND ELECTED OFFICERS OF CONGRESS

The bill (S. 3682) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, with respect to the time of taking effect of annuities of Members and elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The purpose of the bill is to remove an apparent inequity with respect to Members and elected officers of Congress. At the present time Members of Congress go out of office on January 3, and cannot make their application for annuity until February 3. The bill would do away with that inequity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Members of Congress will be on the Government payroll 3 days in January. Why should they secure retirement pay for those days?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They do not go on retirement annuity until the third day of the next month, after their service is severed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is it not a fact that if Members of Congress want to go on the retirement list as of January 1 of any year, all they have to do is to resign their seats as Members of the Congress? If they want to remain in Congress until the 3d of January they should not request to be placed on the retirement list for those days because then they will be drawing both retirement pay and regular pay at the same time.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Both retirement and regular service pay is not being paid at the same time. When making application for annuity one says he is off the payroll of the United States. Under the bill it will not be necessary to wait until the 1st of the month to do so. All other employees have that privilege.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the existing law all other employees' retirement begins on the 1st day of the month following the time when they remove themselves from the payroll. If a Member wants to go on retirement all he has to do is to resign.

I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PERIODIC CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7265) to provide for the conduct of a periodic census of governments.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 4, before the word "take" it is proposed to strike out the word "shall" and insert "may at his discretion."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7265) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, ask a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. LANGER conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO TOWN OF TREMONT, MAINE

The bill (H. R. 4390) to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the bills that were specified to be considered in addition to those after the last call of the calendar. The Secretary will now call the bills that went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 1893, on page 20, Senate bill 2204. There was objection, and the bill went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to consider the bills in the order in which they went to the foot of the calendar. Otherwise we will waste a considerable amount of time by Senators making unanimous-consent requests for return to consideration of certain bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona object to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. McFARLAND. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard. The bills will be called in the order in which they went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, would it not be convenient if the bills were called beginning with the earliest number on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1850, and then proceed in order from that number.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is what is proposed to be done. The bills will be called in the order in which they were placed at the foot of the calendar. The clerk will call the first bill.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest land owners, and for other purposes, was announced as the first bill at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has asked that the bill be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object unless he has been requested by some Senator who is not present to do so. I should like to make an explanation of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has objected. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator withhold his objection so an explanation of the bill may be made?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am glad to do so. I made the objection by request. I shall withhold the objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think it might be fitting to put a brief explanation in the Record. In the last session there was a bill with four important amendments to the Forestry Act. Three were adopted. The one which is embraced in House bill 7155 was cut out last year.

This year the two committees of the House and Senate have worked very hard in the effort to get together on this particular proposition, which is to extend the forestry services that were heretofore available only to the owners of wood lots on farms to the owners of forestry tracts. In two respects the program which was proposed last year in this field has been very radically affected. One as to the size of it. Last year there was authorized or proposed to be authorized \$6,000,000 a year. This year that has been cut to \$2,500,000 a year, which is the same amount now in the Norris-Doxey Act. The Norris-Doxey Act is proposed to be repealed by this provision.

There are two differences between this measure and the present law. One is that the owners of forest tracts which are not farm tracts or wood lots are included. A second provision has been put in the bill making it clear that it is the intention of Congress that commercial foresters be not interfered with, but helped by this measure. Senators will find that the committee amendment covers that, and likewise that the report of the committee covers it, so that there can be no possible feeling from here on that this is an effort to displace commercial professional foresters. Anything but that is the case, indeed, the committees are anxious to protect the commercial and professional foresters.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas withhold his objection so I may say something about the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. The provisions of the bill with respect to foresters have been in effect in my own State of Vermont for

some time. The foresters have been of inestimable value to the landowners of the State. Vermont is the only State that is completely served in this way at this time. So far as I know, and I think I know every State forester in New England, they have all urged passage of the bill. I understand it was objected to by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I cannot conceive of any reason under heaven why he would object to the bill, and I hope that when he returns to the floor—I am sorry he is not here now—he will see fit to withdraw his objection.

The bill has been amended to meet all the objections which were raised to it when it was called up before, to the satisfaction of all, so far as I know.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it true that after long debate in the last session, and also throughout this session, the measure finally comes out of the committee by unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. AIKEN. What the Senator from Florida says is true. This is a bill which puts this work squarely under the States, under State direction. It is a bill which would promote the work of the consulting foresters who feared that it might take work away from them. I certainly have hoped that the bill, which, so far as I know, has had the unanimous backing of every State forester in the United States—it certainly has had the backing of the heads of their associations, and I know of no objection on the part of any of them—will be passed.

I hope the senior Senator from Massachusetts will see fit to withdraw his objection, so that the work provided for in this measure, which has done so much good in New England, may be extended to other parts of the country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I renew the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

MAINTENANCE OF DOMESTIC TIN-SMELTING INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3666) to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry," approved June 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 190), as amended, is amended by striking out "1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "1956", and by substituting for the period after the word "designate" a colon, and adding the following: "Provided, That such powers, functions, duties, and authority shall be exercised and performed with due regard to the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private enterprise."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to

COUNCIL OF MOTION PICTURE
ORGANIZATIONS,
COMMITTEE ON TAXATION
AND LEGISLATION,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1950.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WILEY: The motion-picture-theater owners among your constituents have informed this committee of your interest in relieving them of the burden of the 20-percent Federal tax on theater admissions, which tax is largely responsible for the present depressed state of the theater business.

While the theater owners stand in dire need of the relief which repeal of the admission tax would give them, they recognize that the national defense comes first and that Congress could not do otherwise than defer action on tax legislation pending clarification of the war situation.

We would be remiss if we did not express to you our appreciation of your sympathetic understanding of the problems of our industry. You may be sure that this feeling of gratitude is shared by the theater owners in your State.

We, of course, do not know what the future has in store, but we earnestly hope that when the war clouds have passed over and Congress again turns its attention to taxes, you will have in mind the urgent need of the theaters for the elimination of the admission tax, as set forth in the hearings before the Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

With high regard,
Yours very truly,

ABRAM F. MYERS.

(Committee members: Abram F. Myers, chairman, Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors; Henderson M. Richey, Loew's Inc., Aide to the committee; Art Arthur, Motion Picture Industry Council; Carter Barron, Variety Clubs International; A. Julian Brylawski, Theater Owners of America; Jack Bryson, Motion Picture Association of America; Oscar A. Doob, Metropolitan Motion Picture Theaters Association; Jay Emanuel, Trade Press Publishers; Marvin L. Faris, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; Rotus Harvey, Pacific Coast Conference of Independent Theater Owners; Morton Sunshine, Independent Theater Owners Association.)

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the call of the calendar will now be resumed, and the next bill on the calendar will be—

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PAROLE

The bill (S. 946) to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I do not know whether this is the proper time for the request, but yesterday I objected to the consideration of Order No. 1850, House bill 7155, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes. I should like to ask unanimous consent to return to that

order so that I may withdraw my objection.

Mr. CHAVEZ subsequently said: A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Did the Senator from Pennsylvania ask that as the first order of business the Senate return to Order No. 1850?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania asked that the Senate return to that number in order that he might withdraw his objection, but since the clerk has called another bill, the Chair would like to dispose of that. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 946?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 946) to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That title 18, United States Code, section 3568, is amended by inserting after the first paragraph thereof the following new paragraph:

"If the conviction or sentence of any such person is subsequently adjudged void and such person is again sentenced for the same offense, such subsequent sentence, or any modification thereof, shall commence to run from the same date as the original sentence; except that such date shall be postponed by a number of days equal to the number of days during which such person was not in actual confinement after such date."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by section 1 shall be applicable to any sentence commencing prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this act.

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES TO PRIVATE FOREST LANDOWNERS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to returning to order of business 1850, House bill 7155, referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7155), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 2, line 7, after the word "possession," to insert "The provisions of this act and the plan agreed upon for each State, Territory, or possession shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in this section," and on page 3, line 14, after "June 30", to strike out "1950" and insert "1951".

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I appreciate the action just taken by the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN].

Last year the Congress passed House bill 2296, the so-called Granger bill, which provided an expanded program for three aspects of Federal-State cooperation in forestry, namely, forest-fire

protection, reforestation, and farm-forestry extension work. The pending bill, House bill 7155, deals with a fourth aspect of Federal-State cooperation in forestry, that is, the providing of technical services to private forest landowners and primary processors of forest products.

The pending bill would repeal the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937. That act provided for cooperation through the States in farm forestry research, extension, and forest-management assistance. As I have stated, the Congress has already provided for the first two of these Norris-Doxey programs through enactment of the so-called Granger bill last year, and the pending bill would take care of the forest-management assistance that has been made available under Norris-Doxey. The principal differences between the forest management assistance program now in effect under Norris-Doxey, and that authorized under the pending bill, are as follows:

First. The Norris-Doxey Act authorizes assistance only to farmers owning woodlots. The pending bill would permit similar assistance to be given to non-farm forest owners.

Second. The Norris-Doxey Act does not permit assistance to be given to processors of forest products, such as small sawmill owners, whereas such assistance is provided for in the pending bill.

Third. Under the Norris-Doxey Act, direct Federal aid to individual landowners may be given in default of cooperation by the States. House bill 7155, which is now before us, does not authorize direct Federal assistance, except as agreed to in a plan for each individual State.

Mr. President, the Senate Agriculture Committee has recommended an amendment to House bill 7155 as passed by the House, which specifies that the new program will be carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private consulting foresters. While Department of Agriculture officials have assured the committee that this policy has been carried out in the past and is in effect now, there is no comparable language in the Norris-Doxey Act.

The pending bill carries an annual authorization of \$2,500,000. Since the Norris-Doxey Act also authorizes an expenditure of \$2,500,000 annually, and since the Norris-Doxey Act will be repealed if House bill 7155 becomes law, there will be no increase in the over-all authorization. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommends, however, that the effective date for repeal of the Norris-Doxey Act be postponed to June 30, 1951, for the reason that appropriations for the Federal-State technical assistance program have been budgeted under the authority of the Norris-Doxey Act and the omnibus appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1950-51 has progressed too far to permit a change-over at this late date to the new program provided under House bill 7155. It is contemplated, therefore, that the revised program provided in this bill will not become operative until the fiscal year 1951-52.

Mr. President, this legislation is aimed primarily at helping the thousands of small forest landowners throughout the Nation to maintain sound forestry practices. Throughout the United States there are 4,250,000 farm and other small woodland owners who together own three-fourths of all private commercial forest land. In addition there are 50,000 small processors of primary forest products who need help. These small owners and processors need technical assistance in forest management and in the harvesting, marketing, and processing of primary forest products. Most of these cannot afford to hire foresters on either a long-term or consulting basis. The States and the Federal Government, therefore, must provide some technical forestry assistance for the small landowners and small processors if the bulk of our Nation's forest resource is to be made productive.

H. R. 7155 simply brings together, clarifies, and expands authority for technical services and assistance to private woodland owners and processors. As I have stated it is aimed mainly at the small owners and processors. It should furnish the impetus for placing the Federal-State programs in this field on a basis for rendering a much more effective program.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6606) to provide that the district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania shall become a district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania alone when the first vacancy occurs in that district was announced as next in order.

Mr. MARTIN. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects, and the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 490) for the relief of Frank Miller was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on what number of the calendar are we now working?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is about to consider Order of Business No. 2011, Senate bill 490.

Mr. McCARRAN. What became of Order of Business No. 2007?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It went over. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] objected.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. On what calendar number are we now working?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Order of Business No. 2011, Senate bill 490.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas objects, and the bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6616) to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite

held in Italy was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask Senators to identify themselves when they say "Over" so that he may know who objects.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico objects, and the bill will be passed over.

MODERNIZATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

The bill (S. 3850) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an identical House bill on the calendar.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, there is a House bill on the calendar which is identical save for certain amendments made by the House. After certain amendments to the bill are considered I should, of course, before final passage like to have the House bill substituted for the Senate bill and passed.

Mr. President, I shall not take time to make any remarks concerning the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3850) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950."

TITLE I—BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

PART I—BUDGETING

Definition

SEC. 101. Section 2 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The term 'appropriations' includes, in appropriate context, funds and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations."

PERFORMANCE BUDGET AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 102. (a) Section 201 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 201. The President shall transmit to Congress during the first 15 days of each regular session, the budget, which shall set forth his budget message, summary data and text, and supporting detail. The budget shall set forth in such form and detail as the President may determine—

"(a) functions and activities of the Government, constituting a performance budget;

"(b) a segregation of operating, and of capital and investment programs;

"(c) any other desirable classifications of data;

"(d) a reconciliation of the summary data on expenditures with proposed appropriations;

"(e) estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations necessary in his judgment for the support of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year, except that estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations for

such year for the legislative branch of the Government and the Supreme Court of the United States shall be transmitted to the President on or before October 15 of each year, and shall be included by him in the budget without revision;

"(f) estimated receipts of the Government during the ensuing fiscal year, under (1) laws existing at the time the budget is transmitted and also (2) under the revenue proposals, if any, contained in the budget;

"(g) actual appropriations, expenditures, and receipts of the Government during the last completed fiscal year;

"(h) estimated expenditures and receipts, and actual or proposed appropriations of the Government during the fiscal year in progress;

"(i) balanced statements of (1) the condition of the Treasury at the end of the last completed fiscal year, (2) the estimated condition of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year in progress, and (3) the estimated condition of the Treasury at the end of the ensuing fiscal year if the financial proposals contained in the budget are adopted;

"(j) all essential facts regarding the bonded and other indebtedness of the Government; and

"(k) such other financial statements and data as in his opinion are necessary or desirable in order to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition of the Government."

(b) Section 203 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 203. (a) The President from time to time may transmit to Congress such proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations as in his judgment (1) are necessary on account of laws enacted after the transmission of the budget, or (2) are otherwise in the public interest. He shall accompany such proposals with a statement of the reasons therefor, including the reasons for their omission from the budget.

"(b) Whenever such proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations reach an aggregate which, if they had been contained in the budget, would have required the President to make a recommendation under subsection (a) of section 202, he shall thereupon make such recommendation."

(c) Section 204 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the contents, order, and arrangement of the proposed appropriations and the statements of expenditures and estimated expenditures contained in the budget or transmitted under section 203, and the notes and other data submitted therewith, shall conform to requirements prescribed by the President."

(d) Section 205 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 205. Whenever any basic change is made in the form of the budget, the President, in addition to the budget, shall transmit to Congress such explanatory notes and tables as may be necessary to show where the various items embraced in the budget of the prior year are contained in the new budget."

(e) The last sentence of section 207 of such act is amended to read as follows: "The Bureau, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, shall prepare the budget, and any proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations, and to this end shall have authority to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the requests for appropriations of the several departments or establishments."

(f) Section 214 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 214. The head of each department and establishment shall prepare or cause to be prepared in each year his requests for regular, supplemental, or deficiency appropriations."

[PUBLIC LAW 729—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 781—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 7155]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to provide technical services to private forest landowners and operators, and processors of primary forest products with respect to the management of forest lands and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain technical and training services, to make such services available to private agencies and persons. All such technical services shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of the State, Territory, or possession. The provisions of this Act and the plan agreed upon for each State, Territory, or possession shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in this section.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative action with such States, and the amount to be expended by the Secretary to make technical services available to private persons and agencies, shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions participating in the program. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Territory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing technical forestry services under existing authority.

SEC. 3. The Act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188), known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby repealed effective June 30, 1951.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

Approved August 25, 1950.